# FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

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SPECIAL NOTICE.

From and after this date, no name of a new subscriber will be entered without payment in advance, nor will the paper be sent to such subscribers for a longer time than is paid for.

Such of our old subscribers as desire to take the paper on this system will please notify us when making remittances.

Jan'y 1, 1858.

*Return of Dr. Hoge.*—The Central Presbyterian states that on Sunday morning thanks to God for the safe return of Rev. M. D. Hoge, D. D., were publicly offered in a number of our churches. The same paper gives the following description of the perils encountered by Dr. Hoge in approaching Wilmington. The vessel in which he came is the Vance, formerly the Lord Clyde:

"The Vance having been somewhat delayed during the night, did not come in sight of the Federal vessels—five in number—guarding the approach to Wilmington, till about 8 o'clock Saturday evening. The sky was brilliantly clear, and the sea unruffled. With a daring spirit, the Captain determined to run the risk, and moved rapidly on, keeping close to the shore, and making for Fort Fisher, under whose guns a shelter might be reached. The blockaders, as if confounded at the audacity of the movement, remained quiet for a little while, when the three lying nearest at hand wheeled round, and started for a position where our vessel might be intercepted. But when it became apparent that her extraordinary speed would outstrip them, they opened a tremendous fire, which continued for about twenty minutes, the distance being only about a mile and a half. With shells bursting and shot plowing the waves all around, the protecting power of the Almighty kept her unhurt. As soon as she had passed from between Fort Fisher and the blockaders, our guns from the fort opened upon them, and one of their ships having been struck, they all moved off out of reach. Some distance above the fort the Vance ran aground upon a sand bar, which made her exposure to capture by small craft of the enemy very great. But a strong guard sent over from the fort kept her from an attack."

*Voting in the Army.*—The election for Representatives in the Congress of the Confederate States will take place in the several precincts of the different counties composing the ten disiricts of North Carolina on the 1st Wednesday of November, being the 4th day of the month. The following is the ordinance in regard to voting in the army, which we publish for the information of our soldiers. It may, perhaps, be proper to add that written tickets are equally valid with printed ones, and that should it so happen that tickets for any candidate are wanting in any company, the soldiers desiring to vote for such candidate can do so by simply writing their tickets:

AN ORDINANCE to secure to certain Officers and Soldiers the right to vote. Ratified 25th June, 1861.

SEC. 2. Be it further ordained, That three freeholders of the respective companies, under the direction of the commanding officers of the Regiments to which they belong, shall open polls on Thursday before the day appointed for holding elections in this State, and said elections shall be conducted in all respects according to the laws of this State. The three freeholders aforesaid shall prepare a fair copy of the votes polled, and transmit the same with the list of voters to the Sheriffs of their respective counties; and where officers and soldiers in the same companies shall vote in different counties or different Congressional districts, the said freeholders shall specify accordingly, and make returns to the sheriffs of the different counties above referred to.

*Wilmington Journal.*

*A Remarkable Prediction.*—Henry Laurens, of this city, was President of the Continental Congress in 1779. In 1780, he was sent as Minister to Holland. On his way he was captured and imprisoned in the Tower of London for fourteen months. When Lord Shelburne became Premier, Laurens was brought up on *habeas corpus*, and released. After his release he was treated with great kindness and respect by the British authorities. He dined with Lord Shelburne. After dinner the conversation turned on the separation of the two countries. Lord Shelburne remarked:

"I am sorry for your people." "Why so?" asked Laurens. "They will lose the *habeas corpus*," was the reply. "Lose the *habeas corpus*?" said Laurens. "Yes," said Lord Shelburne. "We purchased it with centuries of wrangling, many years of fighting, and had it confirmed by at least fifty Acts of Parliament. All this taught the nation its value; and it is so ingrained in their creed as the very foundation of their liberty, that no man or party will ever trample on it. Your people will pick it up, and attempt to use it; but having cost them nothing, they will not know how to appreciate it. At the first great internal feud that you have the majority will trample upon it, and the people will permit it to be done, and so will go your liberty."—*Charleston Courier.*

*Prisoners—Large Figures.*—The Richmond Enquirer of the 7th states that on the previous day the Libby prison displayed a force of 8,556 Federal prisoners, including 825 general, regimental and other commissioned officers. Of this number, 4,850 were received from Chickamauga—which, including 2,500 sick, wounded and played out, paroled on the field, make the total number of captures on that famous field, as far as ascertained, 7,350, including 299 officers.

*Corn Shuck Paper.*—The Austrian Government has published the official catalogue of its school books, which are all printed at the Imperial printing office at Vienna (one of the wonders of the world) in an admirable style. It is interesting to note that they are printed on paper made of corn shucks, or of leaves which protects the ears of maize. This material gives the page a yellow color, which medical men hold to be less fatiguing to the eye than our showy pages.

*Rolling Mills.*—A company of gentlemen has been formed in Lynchburg, with a capital of $500,000, paid in, which will in a short time establish a Rolling Mill in that city. This will be a most important addition to the manufacturing enterprise of the South.

It is stated by Yankee papers that of the forty thousand registered voters in Baltimore, thirty-four thousand are in strong sympathy with the views of the Confederates. This fact is said to give much trouble to General Schenck.

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

THURSDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 22, 1863.

A PATRIOTIC PEOPLE.—The Confederate Tax Collector and Assessors have just finished their tour through the county of Cumberland, collecting the money tax and assessing the tax in kind. The money tax for the quarter ending Oct. 1st, is upwards of $100,000, equal to a yearly tax of this county, in cash, apart from the State, county and town taxes, of about half a million of dollars. They are loud in their admiration of the cheerful spirit which animated the people in the payment of this large tax. It was everywhere paid promptly and willingly, manifesting a zeal in the cause of their country worthy of all praise. And this feeling was not confined to the money tax, but extended also to the much abused tithe tax, the only complaint about this being from poor persons who made less than a hundred bushels of corn and therefore had no tithe of grain to pay, but were required to pay a tenth of their forage—a small matter to the government but very inconvenient to the poor woman, it may be, whose laboring husband is in the army. We suppose the omission to exempt this pittance of forage along with the corn was an oversight.

There is evidently force in the remark that we value governments as well as everything else, in proportion to what they cost us. Some twenty or thirty years ago, when North Carolina paid no visible tax to the United States and a mere nominal tax to the State, appreciation of the blessings of government was small. The higher the taxes have since gone, the deeper has become the patriotism of the people, the more earnest their interest in the administration of their own affairs by their own agents. And now there may be said to be no limit within their means to the contributions the people are ready to make for the maintenance of their liberty or the improvement of their internal condition. The wisdom of the State expenditures for this latter purpose is now acknowledged by all. In the beginning, demagogues clamored about the ruin of the State from the investment of a few hundred thousands, or a few millions, in railroads. Now every body admits that these same railroads have been the salvation of the Confederacy, in the facilities they afforded for the transportation of troops, arms, ammunition and provisions. So, if there should be any so penny-wise as now to complain of the cost of securing life, liberty and property, by this most righteous defensive war, a few years of the blessings purchased by its successful prosecution will satisfy them of their error. We trust they may never have the still stronger conviction which would be furnished by failure, when they would discover, when too late, that they had trusted everything to the mercy of a merciless foe, and lost everything because they were unwilling to devote a part to its preservation.

IMPRESSMENTS.—The inquiry is made in some of our exchanges, and it seems to us with good reason, why should there be any impressment of agricultural products until the tax in kind shall have been collected and exhausted? It is expected that that tax will yield enough to bread our whole armies, and it is certainly hard that an additional quantity should be seized from bona fide purchasers, who are allowed therefor only half of what they had paid for it.

As we have heretofore said, impressment is necessarily the most odious mode of collecting taxes, if it may be so called, for it falls most unequally, a few being visited with loss while the many are exempted. It should be resorted to only under the most imperative necessity, and then with some judgment. From what we have heard of some cases of impressment, it would be difficult to determine what is the principle upon which they are made. The latest impressment of flour in this town is a case in point. There was perhaps a fortnight's supply in town. It was all seized, the town left altogether bare, the farmers frightened from bringing more lest theirs too should be seized, and the merchants deterred from buying if any should come, by the same fear. And all this while the interior country is full of wheat in the producers' hands. Among the flour seized, even that of private persons, a single barrel for instance, bought for family consumption, was not excepted. One of our largest tax payers on his regular business was further taxed by this operation to the amount of some $2500 or $3000, the difference between what the government allowed him and what he had just paid for the flour seized from him—flour not bought for speculation, but for sale from day to day. The hardship of thus doubly taxing a good citizen and large contributor to the support of government is apparent. And we learn that what rendered the impressment more odious is, that the impressing officer came from Wilmington, where it is not understood that he seized any flour, preferring to get it here. If he had taken all that was in the hands of his neighbors and friends at home, and then required more, his seizure here might have been borne with a better feeling.

FINANCIAL RELIEF.—We call attention to the article from the Richmond Whig, showing that the Finance Committee of the Virginia Legislature has adopted, substantially, the plan recently submitted by Gov. Morehead of this State, for reducing the too abundant currency; and that the plan is approved by the Confederate Secretary of the Treasury, and of course by the Administration. Should it meet with the approval of the States, of Congress, and of the people, so as to carry it into full effect, we may see light. The chief obstacle to the success of the great cause will be removed, and a weight taken from the public mind. The effect will not be confined to our own country. The world being always ready to help those who can and will help themselves, the credit of the Confederate States in Europe will spring up, and there will be no lack of means to carry on the war.

TAKING THE BULL BY THE HORNS.—The plan of curing the currency suggested by our friend "a Tax Payer," of this county, would certainly be a very effective one. Taxes to the amount of four or five hundred millions a year would doubtless make Confederate Treasury notes very scarce and very valuable. But that is not the modern way of carrying on wars. From the inauguration of the British national debt in 1688 to the present time, posterity has been burdened with its full share of the expense of every such national indulgence. Nobody ever expected to *pay* such debts, but only the interest on them. The world was amazed when the United States paid off its national debt created during the war of 1812, and did it too in about twenty years. But it may be seriously questioned whether it was not a mistake to do so, if for no other reason because it inflated Jonathan's pride to an unmanageable extent—he had done what no other nation had done, had attempted to do, or would do. And Jonathan is no exception to the Scripture assurance that "pride goeth before destruction."

Whilst, however, we do not agree with our correspondent in his proposition to lay taxes sufficient to pay the whole expense of the war as it goes on, we do believe that a very high tax, far higher than we have as yet, would be a blessing in disguise, since it would go far towards reducing the redundant currency, restoring its value, reducing expenses, and even uniting our people, the last as a consequence of correcting the other evils.

THE TITHE LAW.—An old friend and subscriber in Brunswick county writes us in dissent from our views as to the Tithe Law. It is a private letter, but as he and we have alike the interest of the country at heart, we take the liberty of copying his remarks on the subject. The faults of the bill complained of by him appear to us to be more local than general.

"I am sorry to differ with you as I do in relation to the tax in kind. I think it the most abominable law ever passed by a Legislative body of men in a civilized country. In this county I know of but two men who have made more corn than they require for their own consumption, while there are hundreds who have not made enough and many of the soldiers' families have made none, but the tithing-man comes along and takes from those who have any to sell—for instance, he will probably get 1000 bushels from me, it is to be carried to Wilmington away from those who need it and who must starve unless corn is brought to the county from South Carolina, which is a most difficult thing to do, as the agent for this county has been six months getting corn here that was bought in March in that State and it is not all here yet. Now I am as willing to pay my taxes as any other man, but I want the privilege of paying in what we have as money and not be compelled to try to ascertain how many potatoes my hogs have eaten in the way of fattening them and then give one-tenth of the pork in cured bacon, thereby increasing the trouble of the farmer or planter. If this is equal tax I am much mistaken. The hogs have eaten a quantity of potatoes to aid in fattening them, we must now give enough to make up one-tenth of the whole we make, is not that double tax when the very pork is taken that is made by the potatoes; and the same applies to the corn; we give one-tenth of all we make and then give a considerable quantity to complete the fattening of the hogs, then give one-tenth the pork. Can that be called equal taxation? I am aware that Mr. Pugh says, as there has been no census taken there is no right on the part of Congress to pass a tax law on the value of all property, land and slaves included. I would like to know if he is not one of the men who voted for the first tax law which was levied on the value of all property. If they had the right then they have it now. I trust Congress will repeal the law at an early day as it is too complicated and I think it will be found odious to the people. I did think I would try to get the Government to let my corn remain here for the soldiers' families and let me pay the tax in money, but if they were to agree to it and charge me $4 the bushel and I were to charge soldiers' families that price, I should feel badly as I would not like to charge over half that sum."

FROM THE NORTH CAROLINA SOLDIERS
FOR THE OBSERVER.

CAMP OF 3D CAVALRY, IVOR, VA., Oct. 13, 1863.

MESSRS. Editors:—Inasmuch as you seldom hear from our command, little and alone as it is, perhaps my scribbling will be acceptable, especially to the friends of Co. D, formerly Murchison's, but now commanded by our young and esteemed Captain, T. Jeff Brooks.

We have been doing duty during the summer from the Roanoke across and along the Blackwater, along the James and beyond Richmond as far as Hanover Junction. At present our outposts are between the Blackwater and Suffolk. Communication is free and easy between the latter place and Petersburg. There are but few of the invaders in the Eastern part of this State. At Portsmouth there are six or eight Reg'ts of yankee conscripts, two negro regiments among them. They are carried there from the New England States to drill, knowing that they would desert the camps of instruction at home and find a resting place in Canada so conveniently. But they will find that Portsmouth is too near the great heart of Dixie to suit their purposes exactly. Deserters from Portsmouth are almost constantly coming into our lines, and going "on to Richmond." Yesterday five were brought in from our outposts. They report themselves just from Portsmouth, where they had been sojourning about a week in the conscript camp. Two of them are regular "galvanized" and play the yankee as accurately as yankees can act the part of rogues. They are from New Hampshire. The three others tell a different tale. They say they are Virginians and belonged to our army—were sent out on a scout into the enemy's lines—were captured, and had presented to them one of the two alternatives, to take the oath of allegiance to yankeeism or be tried for their lives as *spies*. They chose the former alternative, determining at the same time to return South the first opportunity. They were drafted(?), brought to Portsmouth and are now on their way to Richmond. The three spoken of say that they formerly belonged to the 60th Va. Reg't, and one says he was a Lieutenant in it. These claims are of course susceptible of proof, and being proved will be but another of the many instances, where threats or bribes have led an unfortunate prisoner to renounce (temporarily) his allegiance to his country. It is a miserable cause which requires such resorts to gain supporters.

Our loved country has just emerged from a night of gloom, and the star of hope is in the ascendant. The *army* in the midst of the gloomy spell which has recently been broken, was still *firm*,—still reliant—still confident—and thus they will ever be till victory final and triumphant shall end our struggle. This *they will effect*, if left untrammelled by the timidity and faintheartedness of the people at home. In the midst of the general hopefulness now prevailing, I cannot avoid asking myself the question: If another reverse should befall our arms, will the people then be ready again to cry "whipped, whipped"? Let North Carolinians think of their lives, their country and their honor! Let the people *all* be as unshaken as the army, and we may defy the worst.

The vacancy occasioned in our company by the resignation of Capt. Murchison was filled recently by electing to the 3d Lieutenancy Jas. M. McNeill of your county, our 1st Lieut. J. K. Ray, has resigned, and the consequent vacancy has been filled by electing as 3d Lieut Dr. W. M. McNeill of Harnett, formerly our Surgeon.

As I close two more deserters have been brought into camp. *Still they come.*

Truly yours, NEMINE.

MORE DESERTERS ARRESTED.—A letter from the 56th Reg't, dated Wilkesboro', Oct 14th, says:

"We sent off 146 deserters and conscripts on Monday and Tuesday, and will send probably 30 more to-morrow. One of our Captains caught 15 in a body a few days ago. They belonged to a Virginia Reg't, and were making their way home from Ringgold, Geo., where they deserted. It was about 50 miles from here where Maj Woodfin, with a couple of dozen Home Guards, caught 39 Virginians not long since."

LONG ISLAND, NEAR CHARLESTON, S. C., Oct. 15, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: Please allow me to acknowledge through your columns the receipt of one hundred dollars from Mrs. A. A. McKethan, through Miss M. A. Buie, for the benefit of my company, and to return the thanks of the men for the kind donation.

Very respectfully,
GEO. SLOAN,
Capt. Co. I, 51st Reg't, N. C. T.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

HEADQUARTERS 51ST REG'T N. C. T., Long Island, S. C., Oct. 15, 1863.

Messrs. E J. Hale & Sons: Gentlemen:—Allow me the privilege of acknowledging through your columns, the receipt from Miss M. A Buie of $150, which has been handed over to Dr. McGee, Surgeon in charge of our Regimental Hospital at Mt. Pleasant, for the benefit of the sick and wounded of this Reg't. I also received from Miss Buie $100, a special donation from a friend in N. C., for Co. I, of this Reg't.

H. McKETHAN, Col. 51st Reg't N. C. T.

HEADQUARTERS, 51st REG'T, N. C. T., Long Island, S. C., Oct. 15, 1863.

We are more pleasantly situated than we have been in a long time. This Island is not inhabited, and abounds in wild game. We have had a number of fine venison lately, and get plenty of oysters; have fewer sick and more men for duty than we have had in three months. We are now permitted to furlough two well men from each company for a time sufficient to allow them to remain at home ten days; as soon as these return others are sent; and the most deserving men in all cases. It works like a charm; all look forward with hope for the next chance and the number for duty is thus largely increased, and the company really stronger with two men absent than if they were present.

FROM GEN. LEE'S ARMY.

Correspondence of the Richmond Enquirer.

BRISTOW STATION, VA., Oct. 15, 1863.

I wrote you last from Warrenton, near which place both Hill and Ewell bivouacked on Tuesday night. Stuart had driven the enemy during the day from Jeffersonton, Culpeper county, four miles beyond the Rappahannock, back as far as Auburn, a little village four miles below Warrenton, in the direction of the Rail Road—a distance of nearly twenty miles. Here, just before night, our cavalry came up, for the first time, with the enemy's infantry, and were forced to give back a mile or two, towards Warrenton, and our pickets, on Tuesday night, extended three miles out of Warrenton, on the Cubrun road. Early on Wednesday morning Ewell began to move on this road, with Rodes' division in the advance. Our artillery, or rather detachments from Col. Snowden Andrew's and Col. Carter's battalions, opened a brisk fire on the enemy, to which they responded quite energetically. Simultaneously with this, Rodes threw forward one of his brigades as skirmishers, and this line soon succeeded in driving the enemy before them from the temporary stand which they had taken. After this Ewell's corps moved forward, steadily pushing the enemy before them, by Catlett's Station and on to Bristow, capturing some 300 yankees, Early alone taking 170. After the skirmish at Auburn, Early led the advance of Ewell's corps, for the reason that in order to dislodge and drive the enemy Rodes had to make something of a detour.

A. P. Hill's column left Warrenton on Wednesday morning by the Centreville turnpike, passing New Baltimore, immediately beyond which he turned to the right and took the road by Greenwich on towards Bristow Station. The column of yankees which he was pursuing on this road, encamped the night before at Greenwich, 12 miles beyond Warrenton, and had about two hours' start of Hill on Wednesday morning. The head of Hill's column came up with them, however, on yesterday, at Bristow Station, about 3 o'clock, and here a fight ensued, lasting until near sunset, in which Kirkland's (formerly Pettigrew's) and Cook's brigades of North Carolinians were driven back, and 5 of our guns were captured, belonging to Lusk's and Ross's batteries of McIntosh's battalion. One of the guns, however, was retaken this morning, so that our loss will only be four pieces. Our losses in wounded will foot up, I think, about 300. Kirkland's brigade lost 168 wounded, as follows: 11th North Carolina, 13; 26th N. C., 53; 44th N. C., 60; 47th N. C., 28; 52d N. C., 14. In all 168.

Gen. Kirkland himself was wounded in the arm, but is on the field again this morning. In Cook's brigade, the Division Surgeon told me he thought 100 would cover the wounded. These were the two brigades which were engaged with the enemy's force, consisting, as some say, of a whole yankee corps, but, as others affirm, of only a line of skirmishers. Gen. Cook was wounded in the left leg. It is quite serious. His leg is well nigh crushed. His surgeon informed me that he had taken a hand full of bone out of the wound. In reply to an inquiry which I put as to whether he thought the general would lose his leg, he said he thought it *problematical*. Lieut. Col. Martin, of the 11th North Carolina, was badly wounded, his arm being broken and being struck in the head, besides. Captain John Montgomery of the 44th, (Kirkland's,) was killed.

During the shelling that ensued, Posey's, Mahone's, Davis' and Perry's brigades were exposed and suffered slightly.

In the skirmish which took place at Auburn between Rodes and the enemy, yesterday, we lost a small number of wounded, but I have not heard exactly how many. I have just returned from a ride over the battle ground, where they have been burying the dead to-day. I was told by the burial detail that we buried about fifty-six of our men. Only two dead Yankees were left upon the field as far as I could see. We lost some prisoners, but how many I cannot say accurately—not over a hundred I think.

Last night the enemy again retired in good order down the Occoquan road, but it is supposed they have turned up and are making for Centreville, where their prisoners say that Meade has told them that he means to make a stand. Hill captured about 100 prisoners yesterday, which I have seen. What the Yankee loss was in the fight of yesterday I have no means of learning. I [illegible] their wounded in the charge of two of their surgeons, in our hands.

Stuart has kept the cavalry quite active since this movement began, and Jones' brigade, which has been in the advance, has been specially active and serviceable. Gen. Stuart has commanded in person and headed the advance, and fought the enemy from James city in Madison on Saturday evening back to this point. At one time on Tuesday evening the enemy contrived to cut off Stuart's communication with Gen'l Lee, but this was readily restored on Wednesday morning, at which time the 1st North Carolina cavalry captured a whole regiment of yankee infantry, but being heavily pressed by a large column of the enemy were compelled to relinquish their hold upon them. At this time I am told that Col. Ruffin of this regiment was killed.

Meade can truthfully say that Gen'l Lee has broken up his (Meade's) winter quarters; for from Culpeper to Bristow the yankee has constructed their huts and cabins. And here at Bristow they had torn down an elegant new home to get the weather boarding to construct huts for their winter occupation.

*From Northern Virginia.*—The news brought down by the Central train last night leaves no longer a doubt that Meade has escaped the pursuit of our forces and safely reached his fortifications near Centreville. A large number of prisoners, and no little amount of plunder, are some of the results of this pursuit. The last attempt to force the retreating foe into an engagement was made on Friday last, when Stuart's cavalry chased the enemy's cavalry across Bull Run.

An officer, who came down last night, says that we have yet 2,000 prisoners to come in who have been captured within the past two weeks. A number of our wounded came down, among them Brig. Gen Kirkland, who was wounded in the engagement of Wednesday last.

*Richmond Dispatch, 20th.*

General Kirkland, wounded in the fore-arm, in the skirmish at Bristow Station, Wednesday, reached the city last evening. General Cook, badly wounded in the leg, could not be removed, and was left at Warrenton.

*Whig, 20th.*

The news from Northern Virginia is of a character which, possibly, it may be indiscreet to publish. There has been no general engagement, and the prospect of such an occurrence never was, to all appearances, more distant at any period of the war.

Meade is believed to be resting at Centreville after the fatigue of his prodigious skedaddle. His retreat is considered to have been so masterly as to have dimmed forever the lustre of the laurels won by McClellan in that branch of the art of war. He "fell back" with more celerity than Pope, and with more success than either he or McClellan.—*Examiner, 20th.*

*Cavalry Operations in Tennessee.*—Wheeler's successful operations in Middle Tennessee, are confirmed. He crossed the river at Cotton Port above Chattanooga, in the 30th of September, under a heavy fire, and routed the enemy, and entered the Sequatchie valley. He met a wagon train, one thousand well guarded, and attacked them. A hard fight ensued, he captured everything, including several hundred prisoners. He killed the mules and burnt the wagons and stores. He next sent Wharton to McMinnville to invest the place and then followed with his entire force. He captured the garrison, including two regiments of yankee infantry and cavalry and thirty days' rations for Rosecrans' army, which he destroyed. He paroled all the prisoners, and exchanged his worn down horses for good ones. He then dashed on and destroyed the bridge over Stone and Duck river, while Wharton threatened Murfreesboro'. Wharton then joined Wheeler at Shelbyville. The enemy were reinforced and fought and drove Wheeler back. He retreated across the Tennessee river, near Courtland, Ala. Our loss heavy, but it was a brilliant exploit. Roddy is reported to have blown up the tunnel at Cowans.

Forrest's resignation has been accepted by the President and a special command in the West given to him. The order was sent with a compliment to his services and gallantry.—*Chattanooga Rebel, 18th.*

*From York River.*—A gentleman from the immediate vicinity of Yorktown says that a large number of transports were gathered near the mouth of York River. Our informant had not learned the destination of the troops, but it was rumored that it was the intention of the Federals to land troops in the vicinity of West Point. Gunboats had been actively engaged in sweeping the channel of the river near the latter place, looking for torpedoes which they feared had been sunk there by the Confederates. As yet there has been no general movement of yankee troops from that direction.

*Richmond Whig, 20th.*

A PATRIOTIC FAMILY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

PITTSBORO', Oct. 14, 1863.

Dear Sir: The following is a copy of a letter from Maj. Chas. M. Stedman to Mr. C. C. P. Dismukes. Although not intended for publication, I think it too good to be lost. Please hand it to the Editors of the Observer and request them to publish it.

Respectfully,

CAMP NEAR ORANGE COURT HOUSE, Sept. 29, 1863.

Dear Sir: Aware that a father always feels a just pride in the conduct of his sons, I deem it an officer's duty to transmit from time to time, to all parents who may have children in the service of their country, statements as to the demeanor and general bearing of those they have sent forth to represent them on the battle field. If they have erred, what voice is more powerful to bring them back to the path of duty and honor than the warning call from home? If they have reflected lustre on the name they bear, who rejoices more in their reputation than the mother who bore them or the father who watched over their early youth? If then any father is entitled to an *official* declaration of the conduct of his boys, you, who have done so much for our cause, may justly claim such a document. Inasmuch as I was for a long while Captain of the company to which your sons belong, and very often commanding the regiment to which the company is attached, I take pleasure in testifying to their behaviour, as falling under my observation. Allow me then to say, that at all times, whether before the foe, in camp, or on the march, *all* of your sons have borne themselves as worthy of the high cause they have espoused. No murmur of discontent has ever escaped them to tarnish their reputation as soldiers. They have borne their sufferings and hardships without repining, with constancy and firmness, thus representing the true type of a Southern soldier. Whilst strictly performing their duties as soldiers, they have not forgotten their characters as gentlemen, but have afforded to their comrades an example of sobriety, truthfulness and morality. My reason for thus addressing you at this particular time, is that recently, since desertion became so rife in Capt. Crump's Comp'y, (I allude to the period a few weeks since when so many deserted from the company to which your sons belong,) I have noticed them often, and always found them condemning desertion, warning their fellow soldiers of its fatal consequences, and appealing to their sense of honor and justice.

If in writing these few lines I have gratified a father's honest exultation in the good name of his sons, or have brought an additional gleam of pleasure to a mother's heart, I shall feel amply repaid.

Very truly, your friend,
CHAS. M. STEDMAN.

*Mr. Dismukes has 6 sons in company E, 44th regiment, viz: Joseph G., Elisha E., William W., James A., Henry A., and Charles Basil Dismukes.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CUMBERLAND CO., Oct 16, 1863.

MESSRS. E. J. Hale & Sons: It seems that our currency just now is fixing the attention of all our great financiers and editors. I have seen and read all the published plans to "promote its health." But really Messrs. Editors, why not come out with it at once and adopt the *only* remedy, taxation? Let Congress as soon as it meets put on enough money tax, together with the tithe tax, *to pay in full* as we go along all our national expenses. Let the taxes support the war. Truly we are able and patriotic enough to meet this tax! Let the men who are so frightened at the "worthlessness of the money" be yet, of necessity, glad to get it. That will remedy the evil, and may forthwith fill your markets and provision stalls more plentifully. Cease to talk about other plans of throwing the debt off into the future and paying the interest; we had better pay the principal. Do ask Mr. Morehead and our other able financiers if they do not approve the views of

A TAX PAYER.

CANDIDATES FOR CONGRESS.

1st District—Hon W N H Smith, present member, Col G G Luke, Dr Edward Warren, Dr P T Henry.

2d District—Hon R R Bridgers, present member, Col [illegible]

3d District—Col Duncan K McRae, Col W S Devane, Thos I Faison, Dr J T Leach.

4th District—Lieut Thos C Fuller, Col Robt Strange, Capt O P Meares.

5th District—Hon A H Arrington, present member; Capt Josiah Turner.

6th District—Hon John A Gilmer.

7th District—Hon Thos S Ashe, present member, Col S H Christian.

8th District—Hon Wm Lander, present member, Dr J G Ramsay, Capt J F Stansill.

9th District—Hon B S Gaither, present member, Rev S P Smith.

10th District—Hon A T Davidson, present member, Capt Jno D Hyman, Col Marcus Erwin, Gen W F Jones, Gen G W Logan.

Messrs Kenan, McDowell and McLean, at present representing the 3d, 4th and 6th Districts, are not candidates for re election.

Maj Rufus Barringer, of the 1st Reg't Cavalry, declines numerous applications to be a candidate for Congress in the 8th District, on the ground that his place is in the army whilst the war lasts.

*The Army of Tennessee.*—Beyond the fact that an important movement of the Army of Tennessee was evidently about to be made, the Atlanta Appeal of Wednesday last was unable to learn anything from the latest passenger arrivals from above. That a programme had been decided upon, and would be at once put on foot is the concurrent testimony of all, but in what direction no inkling could be obtained. The troops seemed overjoyed at the prospect of being early put to work. The Appeal has no idea that an attack upon Rosecrans in his works at Chattanooga was contemplated, as it has been for some days conceded that the attempt, no matter how formidable it might be made, would be akin to madness. The hour when it might have been successfully done has passed. Strategy, however, may accomplish the work, and what course will be adopted can only be conjectured. Orders were received at Atlanta Tuesday last to allow no passenger travel on the Chattanooga road until further notice. This is significant.

*Northern Items.*—The majority against Vallandigham is said by Northern papers of the 17th to reach 75,000. Gold in New York quoted at 154½.

*Interesting From the Trans-Mississippi.*—An ordnance messenger, Mr. Carpenter, who left the Trans-Mississippi Department on the 6th, brings some interesting news. The following is a synopsis of his statement as published in the Mississippian of the 13th inst.:

"Gen. Price, 20,000 strong, is marching on Little Rock, with only about 6,000 Federals in his front, heavy reinforcements having been sent to Rosecranz from that department. Lieut. Gen. E Kirby Smith states that Gen. Price is on his way to Missouri. Gens. Taylor and Walker are at Opelousas. Gen. Taylor fought Banks about the first of October, capturing between two and three thousand Yankees, with their arms, and completely routing Banks in Lafourche Parish, La.

"The report of Gen. Bragg's victory caused Confederate money to go up, and put thousands of reinforcements in our army. Everybody is sanguine about our ability to take care of the Trans-Mississippi Department, and it is believed that before the winter sets in, Gen. Kirby Smith will have the Abolition army pretty well cleaned out of that part of the country.

"Gen. Holmes is still too unwell to take command."

*Means and Resources.*—The census of 1860 gives the following valuations of property in the Confederate States:

Virginia, $703,249,681; North Carolina, $358,739,399; South Carolina, $548,138,754; Georgia, $646,895,237; Florida, $73,101,500; Alabama, 495,537,078; Mississippi, $607,224,911; Louisiana, $502,113,503; Arkansas, $219,256,475; Texas, $305,200,614; Tennessee, $423,903,592; Kentucky, $528,212,603; Missouri, $301,214,398.

These sums make in the aggregate $6,231,593,193.—It would be moderate to say, that the valuation of 1860, averaged and aggregated to suit the enhanced prices of the present time, should be multiplied five-fold, which would produce the sum of $31,157,965,930. From this deduct what may be supposed to have been destroyed by the war (including runaway and stolen slaves) and by the proportion of property inaccessible and unavailable by reason of the presence of the enemy, and an approximate estimate may be formed of the taxable means and capacity of the country.

Only let the currency be saved from suffocation, and the ability of the Confederate States to supply means for carrying on the war is well nigh inexhaustible.

*Richmond Whig.*

*Care of Milk Cows.*—Every one who owns a milk cow should know that they require fully as much care and attention as the horse. Few persons think of keeping a horse, whether blooded or not, without a shelter of some kind from the weather. Yet they will permit their cows to take all kinds of weather, and still expect them to give an abundance of milk and butter.

To have a good cow, several points are absolutely essential to be attended to. In the first place you must provide a warm and comfortable home for them where they can be kept dry in wet weather. Where the food given them is not to be eaten from under foot, and where they can lie down to rest without becoming filthy. These are the first things to be provided. Next their food slops must be well and thoroughly cooked, and clean at that. Dishwater from the kitchen is suited for the hog, and not for the cow. The peas must be boiled well done in pure water, and salt enough added to season it as for table use. Cabbage leaves, turnips, potatoes, and carrots, when added, must be washed clean as for your own table, and cooked with equally as much care, and then fed to them in quantity to satisfy without gorging. The tub or manger in which they are fed must be kept clean, and never allowed to sour; in short, everything connected with the care and feeding of the cow must be cleanly. Any cow who has a spark of decency or self-respect, will reject filthy food as quick as a person will. Try it, and you'll find it so. The cow should be fed also with rough food, fodder, bay or shucks, all of which should be in a good rack, and sound. They will reject impure or spoiled fodder, hay or shucks as you would tainted meat.

With this mode of keeping a cow, she will keep in good condition, her hair be fine and silky, and if she has any milking qualities, will amply repay you for your care.—*Col. Times.*

FEMALE SCHOOL.—The High School Seminary Building having been taken by the government for a Hospital, parents who heretofore sent their daughters there to the Rev. Dr. Hooper and Mr. Thos. C. Hooper are referred to the Card of the former in to-day's paper.

THE CONGRESSIONAL ELECTIONS.—Our friends in the Army and in the several counties will oblige us by sending in results as soon as ascertained.

Gen D. H. Hill has been relieved of his command in Bragg's army, and ordered to Virginia for service. It is also stated that Gen. Polk will be restored to his command, the charges against him having been withdrawn.

MARRIED,

On the 15th inst., by the Rev. Geo B. Wetmore, at the residence of Col. Thos. D. Meares, in Rowan county, Dr. M. J. DeROSSET, P. A. C. S., to Miss ADDIE, only daughter of the late Wm. B. Meares, Esq.

On the 25th of Oct'r, by the Rev T. L. Britt, L. A. LAWSON and Miss EADY BRITT.

Recorder please copy.

In Duplin county, on the 14th inst., by Rev. Dr. Cleon, Rev. EDWIN A YATES, of the N. C. Conference, and Miss LAURA E., daughter of Isaac Ramsey, Esq., of Beaufort, N. C.

In Sampson county, 13th inst, by L. C. King, Esq., Mr. GAINEY WEST to Miss KITSEY DAUGHTRY.

At South Quay, Va., by the Rev. Edw'd Howell, Capt. LOUIS H. WEBB of the Harrington Light Artillery, (Co. K, 40th Reg't N. C. T.) to Miss CATLIE A., daughter of Jos John Lawrence, Esq. of Nansemond county, Va.

On Tuesday evening the 13th inst., at the residence of the bride's mother, near Red Banks, Robeson county, Reg't N. C. T., and Miss ISABELLA FRANCES COBB, youngest daughter of the late Wiley Cobb.

Husband and wife, how closely joined,
Affections, interests, all combined;
The Bible be their constant guide,
And faith, and hope, and love abide.

DIED,

On Little River, Moore county, on the 7th inst, Mrs. NANCY THAGARD, consort of Mr. Isaac Thagard, formerly of Bladen county. She had been an orderly member of the Baptist Church many years, age 60 years.


NOTICE.

THE subscriber will be in Lumberton on and for two weeks previous to the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the county of Robeson, on the fourth Monday in November next, to settle the Estate of R. E. Troy, deceased, as far as possible. All persons having claims for or against the same, will please call on me and settle promptly.

MARY TROY, Ex'x.

Oct. 13, 1863. 73*8pd

Notice to Common School Teachers.

THE Committee of Examination for Common School Teachers for Robeson county, will attend at the Court House in Lumberton, on Saturday the 7th day of November, for the purpose of examining Teachers. As this will be the last meeting for 1863, punctual attendance is necessary.

NEILL McNEILL, Ch'm'n.

Oct. 15, 1863. 73*2tpd

State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Aug. Term, 1863.

John McQueen and wife Henrietta, Christian McRimmon, Margaret McRimmon, Harrison McRimmon, Murdoch McRae, Executor of the Will of Joseph McRimmon, deceased, and Daniel McLeod, Executor of the Will of Neill McRimmon, deceased, against Archd McRimmon, Angus McCallum and wife Mary Ann, and John McRimmon.

Petition for Division of Slaves.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Angus McCallum and his wife Mary Ann, and John McRimmon, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore on motion ordered, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court and answer the petition the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at Office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of August 1863.

71*6tpd JNO A. ROWLAND, C. C. C.

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter

## FROM THE WESTERN ARMY.

Correspondence of the Charleston Courier.

* * * Owing to the fact that our troops are in line of battle, the review by the President was rather of an informal character—the President, attended by a numerous retinue of officers, simply riding down the line from our extreme right to the left—the various brigades meanwhile presenting arms, the bands playing and the flags drooping in the official presence.

The scene, altogether, was one worthy the pencil of an artist. Ever varying shapes of mountains frame the horizon, piling their green terraces one above the other, until they merge into the azure of the heavens. The broad basin of the Chattanooga, with its swells and scoops, its petty mounds, wooded slopes and shadowy hollows, has for its background the sombre sides of Missionary Ridge, and the grand old monarch of all, Lookout Mountain; while in front, describing at every turn a line of beauty, runs the placid Tennessee. Within this space rest the two armies, distant from each other not more than two miles. Rough, ragged, but full of enthusiasm, the Southern brigades are in position behind their entrenchments. The President appears, and with him a cortege, that is a picture in itself. There are the men whose forms have led in the van and smoke of every battle-field, when

'Mad whistling shell, wild sneering shot with devilish glee went past,
Like fiendish fest and laughter hurrying down the battle blast!"

By the side of the pale faced President rides now Bragg, anon Longstreet, or some of his earlier army friends, while following in the rear are D. H. Hill, Major Generals Cheatham, Buckner, Breckinridge, McLaws, Walker, Cleburne, Stuart, Brigadier General Jenkins, commanding Hood's division of braves; Preston, Mackall and Gist are also there. I observe, too, attending his Excellency, Colonels Chesnut, of South Carolina, and Johnston, a son of Albert Sidney Johnston of Kentucky, members of his personal Staff; Preston, the orator, of Kentucky, and Lieut. Gen. Pemberton. On the right of our line, among the troops of the Western Army, the President is cheered long and loudly, but, as he nears the left, the men remember that the enemy's batteries are in close range, and as if by instinct remain quiet rather than draw the fire.

Reaching a point near the base of Lookout Mountain, the Chief Magistrate was within twelve hundred yards of the Federal guns, but fortunately they did not open at the moment, and the cortege moved on and up into the cloud shadows of the mountain. Here the party spent a short time inspecting the Federal lines, then descending returned to headquarters.

I learn that his Excellency is well pleased with the appearance of the army, and I am quite sure the admiration is reciprocated by the men.

A word now as to the situation. The general impression throughout the army is that Rosecranz will assume the offensive before the lapse of many days. Being on short rations, with his rear harrassed by our cavalry, his trains cut off from time to time, and public opinion pressing him to make a movement, he must act soon. His reinforcements are already on the way, and from the demonstrations along his line by day, in the shape of reviews, and serenades by night, all of which are manifest to us by eye and ear, it is a proper inference that some have already arrived. We can distinctly hear the yankees cheering in their camps, see their groups and lines of regiments, and on every breeze comes borne to us the music of their bands and drum corps. There has not been a morning since my arrival in camp, when I have not been awakened by the long stirring roll of their *reveille*. You can therefore imagine how close is our proximity.

* * * One of the men in Col. Coward's [illegible] severe injury, if not death. While sitting down, he heard the sudden whizzing of a shell, and in a moment more it burst a short distance above his head. Instead of dodging he playfully laid on his back and throwing up his heels, caught on the sole of his foot a fragment that was winging its way directly towards his head. A second more he might have been a mangled corpse. As it fortunately resulted, the incident was turned into a joke.

The recklessness of our men may be further illustrated. Two or three days ago a Parrott shell came singing towards the camp, with a sound that would have sent a thrill through the bosom of a scare-crow, and passing within three feet of a group of Carolinians, struck the ground about twenty paces from my quarters. Some dodged behind trees, some spread themselves on the ground, and, with arms and legs extended, made very respectable representations of a letter X, the servants as usual frantically pilgrimating in miscellaneous directions. The projectile had barely ceased its motion, before a score of men were on their feet and chasing it down hill. Fortunately, it did not explode, and valuable lives were spared perhaps to die under other hands. Such is the careless nature of the soldier.

Since commencing this letter I learn that a successful demonstration has been made on the enemy's wagon trains within eight miles of Chattanooga. A party of our men, concealed in the rocks of a mountain which skirts the Tennessee River, fired upon a long wagon train leaving the town, killing mules, driving quartermasters' sergeants almost crazy, upsetting wagons, and running the teamsters out of sight. The road courses along the river a distance of two miles or more, and is assailable from the opposite side for that distance. Our riflemen in the position occupied cannot be disturbed, and until the Federals build another road may obstruct, in the manner described, any wagon train which attempts to pass. A few days ago, one of our sharpshooters put a whole train to flight, men and mules making the fastest kind of turkey movements out of harm's way. You observe therefore, that we are not idle.

With reference to our own army movements this is not the time or place to speak; but I may confidently assert that our people at home have no cause to complain of present inactivity. There are certain reasons why no advance has taken place, and why we are patiently watching the developments of our adversary. The mere possession of Chattanooga is to us of little more consequence than the retention of our present camp, and until we are prepared to push another victory to its extreme limit of advantages, it is useless to stir. When the proper time comes, we shall either move the enemy or be moved by him, as the God of Battles may direct; and for public opinion to complain of inactivity, or to press this army until it is prepared for all emergencies, would be suicidal to the best interests of the country.

"Not by appointment do we meet our joys,
They need not our expectancy: but round
Some sudden corner in the streets of life,
They on a sudden clasp us with a smile."

PERSONNE.

*Chickamauga.*—The Confederate loss at Chickamauga, according to the correspondent of the Columbus Enquirer, is officially reported at 17,999 killed, wounded and missing.

*Chattanooga.*—The editor of the Columbus Sun, who has just returned from Gen. Bragg's army, says: "The decisive blow, we think, will be struck at some distance from Chattanooga, and we are glad to have intimation that it will be dealt promptly and energetically."

*Cotton in New York.*—Cotton sold in New York last Friday at 91 and 92 cents.

## COMMUNICATIONS.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

ROCKINGHAM, Oct. 15, 1863.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: I have read with some pleasure a letter from Wm. Gregg of South Carolina, as also a letter from Gov. Morehead of this State, the former addressed to the Secretary of the Confederate Treasury, and the latter to the President of the Confederate States; both treating of the same subject, and both referring to the financial condition of the country. I fully agree with Gov. Morehead in the opinion that Congress must stop "the running of the blockade unless for the benefit of the Government," and the wonder to me is, that it should have been delayed thus long, for it must be obvious to any thinking mind that it has been productive of evil, and only evil, continually, socially, morally and politically. I agree further with the Governor when he says, that Congress must cease to discredit its notes, and put them all on an equality, regardless of dates, and stop the export of gold, and treat every dollar of its own issue as of value equal to any dollar in existence; yet while agreeing thus far with him, (and even preferring his remedy, if I thought it would *speedily* be carried out,) yet I have the most serious fears that such will not be the case; and when so much is at stake, even a rational doubt upon this point should be deliberately considered, and some other more feasible plan resorted to.

I use the word "feasible," not intending to convey any want of practicability, but of *probability;* for while it is eminently practicable, the objection is that the proposed loan is not sufficiently *probable*, to justify the delay necessary for its trial. I hold, Messrs. Editors, that the financial embarrassment of the country is *so great*, and the consequences of delay so *ruinous*, that unless some bold, fearless, and efficient step be taken *at once* to avert the impending storm, that national bankruptcy must inevitably follow; and holding such views, I of course maintain, that even though the proposed loan stood, equally poised, upon the strong probability of its being taken, yet the consequences of its failure are too serious, and as such that something *more certain* should be resorted to; and this brings me to the endorsement of Mr. Gregg's forced loan, and to point out its advantages over the other.

In the first place, then, it admits of less delay; for if Congress so declares, it *will be carried* out in less than 90 days; in the second place, it will be *more equal* (the soldiers in the field always excepted,) for it reaches the man whose patriotism is in the "breeches pocket," as well as him who feels as he ought, that this is his own, his native land; and in the third place, it makes each man *feel* that he has a direct pecuniary interest involved in the present struggle for independence, an important point this, for while it secures the hearty co-operation of those whose exertions can only be *quickened* by such sordid considerations, it works injustice to none. The objection to the Governor's plan is not that it is voluntary, but that, for being such, it is too uncertain, and that, being uncertain, it may lead to a delay equally fatal as a final failure, for the finances of the country are certainly not in a condition to try any temporizing experiment.

True, a measure may be "temporizing" and still finally successful, but I use the word in its secondary meaning—that of delay.

Patriotism, Messrs. Editors, is of two kinds, both valuable in their place; the one is the patriotism of instinct, possessed in common with the monarchist—a kind of indefinable feeling that connects the affections with the birth-place; this has well nigh had its fiery edge blunted by the stubborn realities it has had to encounter—hence the Government has had to resort to conscription.

The other kind of patriotism, although less is more slow, more calculating, and I had almost said more *selfish*. The one reasons, deliberates and weighs the chances before it acts; but when it acts, it is more fruitful and more enduring, and that for the simple reason that it is less impulsive. It is to the patriotism of the second class that the Governor's plan mainly looks for its support, and my fears are, that *as a class* their movements will be too tardy to meet the present financial distress of the country.

"If it were done, when 'tis done, then 'twere well it were done quickly;" such is not the case with the Governor's voluntary loan, but such will be the effect of Mr. Gregg's forced loan; "it were done," and it *will be done quickly*.

What we now want, and *must have*, or all is lost, is bold, energetic and *prompt* relief, and this relief will be afforded by Mr. Gregg's proposition.

Why then, I ask in the behalf of a bleeding and distressed people, now embarked in a struggle in which life, liberty and property, nay, even honor, is involved, should it not be adopted?

Is it because it smacks of *coercion*, and therefore contrary to the genius of our free institutions? Is it because its very name makes it odious and unpopular?

I grant all this, but then I ask, was not "conscription," a twin-brother, the offspring of the same sheer necessity, and has it not been legitimated by public opinion, and have we not been told by those high in authority, and do we not *know*, that had it not been resorted to, that all (ere this) would have been lost? Yes, this we know, this we feel, and therefore it is that our people (in the main) have approved of conscription as being called forth by a great and overwhelming necessity; such a necessity as supercedes or rather suspends popular rights, and levels theoretical distinctions. What else is martial law? And yet who is there that cannot conceive of such a state of things as would justify even martial law?

Why not force the *purse* as well as the person? I can conceive of no difference, unless it be that the former is the more sensitive of the two, and this is one of the reasons that I wish to reach it.

I would not, however, advocate a greater ad valorem force levy than some 15 per cent., which would yield some fifteen hundred millions; I would except from its levy soldiers in the field.

In conclusion, should not Congress resort to a forced loan, then I stand ready to back Gov'r Morehead's proposition, to the extent of my means. I have already invested largely, for my means, in Confederate Bonds; but will go still further; for I hold, if Confederate Bonds are not good, Bank stock, lands, negroes, or nothing else is.

RICHMOND COUNTY.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

CHATHAM COUNTY, N. C., Oct'r 19.

I see a communication in your paper from J. M. Morehead in reference to the currency, with which I am well pleased except that part which recommends no tax on the interest. I think it would be very bad policy to allow those who have speculated on the people and government and amassed large sums of money or anything else to place it where it cannot be taxed, while those who have labored for the good of the country at a sacrifice are taxed to pay these bonds.

Let the bonds be placed on an equality with other things and then they will be right. I would be willing to take stock at that, say a thousand dollars. I hope Gov. Morehead's plan will take with the people and that Congress will guard her interest.

Yours, &c., A TAX PAYER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Killed in the battle of Gettysburg, 1st July, Orderly Serg't Norman J. McLeod, Co. K, 54th Reg't N. C. T., aged 25 years, 2 months and 3 days, a native of Montgomery county, where he resided till he joined the army in the Spring of 1861. He was noted for many Christian virtues, a kind hearted, whole souled and generous man, who never forgook a friend. Death has seldom claimed a brighter prize. In his Co. (Montgomery Boys,) all mourn his loss and revere his memory. If a high order of intellect, a pure and devoted patriotism, a kind and never dying parental affection, high aspirations, and social qualities of the most refined and noble character had been any guarantee for a long and happy life, Norman would have been in our midst yet; but oh! he is gone to that happy place where we hope to meet him. We weep for his loss, but not as though we had no hope. He was a true, tried and christian soldier, having been in 16 or 17 hard fought battles. He fell with his face to the foe like a soldier falls. Be ye also ready for the Son of man cometh at an hour when ye think not.

BROTHER.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

LIEUT. STEWART.

In the memorable charge of Lane's Brigade on the bloody heights of Gettysburg, many brave and noble men immolated themselves on the altar of their country, none of whom did no more gallantly discharging their duties than Lt. J. Walter Stewart of Company F, 18th N. C. T., who fell at the head of his company on July 3d, 1863.

Lieut. Stewart was a kind and generous friend, a brave and efficient officer, and an affectionate and dutiful son and brother. He, in the commencement of this struggle, responded to the call of his country by volunteering in the first company from his native county, (Richmond.) He served as a non-commissioned officer for twelve months, and for his kind and amiable disposition, generosity and affability of manners, he was loved by both officers and men. He passed through several engagements unhurt, but he received a severe wound at Cedar Run, which disabled him for a short time. Before he recovered from his wound he hastened to rejoin his companions. Soon after his return, the men showed their appreciation of his noble qualities, by promoting him to Lieutenant. In this capacity he served with his company in the faithful discharge of his duties, preserving all those noble virtues for which he was distinguished, and by which he won the confidence and admiration of all, until at Gettysburg the fatal missile ended his bright career. He fell severely wounded and lived only a few days. Having fallen into the hands of the enemy, two long months passed before his parents and friends received the painful intelligence of his death. He died far away from home, with no kind sister to dress his wounds, and no affectionate parents to minister to his wants in his last hours. His spirit has taken its flight, but he will still live in the memory of those, with whom he was associated while on earth.

A COMRADE.

FOR THE OBSERVER

At Fort Fisher, Oct. 7th, 1863, ROBERT W. TATOM, aged 30 years and 24 days. At the time of his death Bro Tatom was a member of Capt. Melvin's company, 36th Reg't, now stationed at Fort Fisher. He was one of the first to rush to arms at his country's call, but his health failing, was soon discharged. Partially recovering, he again joined his comrades in arms, but finding the duties too onerous for his shattered constitution, was compelled a second time to take a discharge. The days of conscription rolling round he was taken, and his noble reply puts to shame the flimsy excuses so often urged in order to stay at home. Did he say I have no health? Nay, verily. His noble reply was, "I'll go; if I can't live a soldier's life, I can die a soldier's death." He died "a soldier of the cross" and of his country. Bro. Tatom professed religion under the ministry of Rev. Jas. Reid in the year 1852, and joined the M. E. church at Windsor, Bladen Cir., N. C. Confs. He now sleeps in Jesus. His funeral was preached by the writer, Oct. 12th, from Ps 37 : 37, and his remains were deposited in the family burying ground, to await the voice of God at the last great day. P. H. S.

DEATHS OF SOLDIERS.—In Gates county, 11th Aug., of typhoid fever, Jas. S. Banberry, aged 22, and on the next day his brother, R. B. Banberry, aged 19.

In the Confederate Hospital, near Raleigh, on the 11th inst. C. J. Byrd, of Brunswick county, aged 42 years, 6 months 11 days. Before his death he said he was perfectly resigned, and his dying words were: "Let me go to my Jesus." He left a loving wife and six dear children to mourn their irreparable loss.

Died, in Hospital near Gettysburg, about the middle of August last, of wounds received in the second day's battle near that place, Wm. L. Nichols, formerly of Hillsboro', in the 28th year of his age.

In Sampson county, on the 7th Sept., of consumption, Jesse J. Bowen, of Co. B, 38th Reg't, aged 34. He was in the service nearly two years, and contracted the disease of which he died from exposure in camp.

David J. Pridgeon departed this life the 15th inst., in the 50th year of his age. He was a member of Capt. Horne's Co., 3d Reg't, and a citizen of this town.

In battle though he did not fall,
Home and friends to him so kind,
And loved ones were all left behind.

All these and more did he forego,
To meet and drive the vandal foe,
Now he has sweetly sunk to rest,
With all his country's honors blest.—J. W. A.


**Beds, Mattresses and Furniture,**

AT AUCTION.

ON Thursday next, the 29th inst., I shall sell at Auction,

10 Mattresses;
2 Beds;
32 Pillows;
24 Superior Blankets;
16 Comforts;
2 Sets Casters;
1 Cooking Stove;
Candlesticks, &c.

JOHN H. COOK, Auct'r.

Oct. 22, 1863. 74-2t

**Administrator's Sale.**

WILL be sold, at the Market House, on Monday Nov. 9th, 1863, at 12 o'clock, $1200 8 per cent. Confederate Bonds; also between 75 and 100 shares Fayetteville Bank Stock; 1 share Gas Company; 2 shares W. Plank Road Stock.

P. P. JOHNSON, Adm'r.
A. M. CAMPBELL, Asst'r.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 19, 1863. 74-2t

**Just Received and for Sale,**

288 DOZ BROWN WINDSOR SOAP;
372 dos. English Mustard, 1 lb. Cans;
192 " Knives and Forks;
10 Cases Cut Tacks;
5 Bags Rio and Java Coffee;
1 Cask London Porter.

For sale by H. McMILLAN.

Fayetteville, Oct. 22, 1863. 74-1t

**Negroes for Sale.**

I WILL expose to sale on Tuesday the 10th day of November at the Market House in the town of Fayetteville, at 12 o'clock M, 4 NEGRO SLAVES, belonging to the Estate of the late James A. Byrne, a decree of the County Court having been obtained at September Term last, for the sale of said slaves, in order to effect a division. J. T. WARDEN, Commissioner.

Oct. 21. 74-tspd

**ISAAC HOLLINGSWORTH,**
**Grocer and Commission Merchant,**
FAYETTEVILLE, N. C.

WILL give prompt attention to all business entrusted to his care.

Oct. 20, 1863. 74tf

**Lost or Mislaid,**

A CERTIFICATE for 1 Share of STOCK in Fayetteville Gas Light Co., No. 18, dated Nov. 26th, 1859, in the name of J. A. J. Bradford. All persons are forbid trading for the same, as I have applied for a new Certificate. P. P. JOHNSON, Adm'r.

Fayetteville, N. C., Oct. 20, 1863. 74-2t

**WOOL for SHOES.**

I Wish to exchange Wool, cotton, or corn, for 80 pair of *good* negro brogans. Address me at Raleigh stating terms &c. H. K. BURGWYN.

Oct. 28. 74 3tpd

**L. C. LINEBERRY & CO.,**
***General Commission Merchants,***

Have removed to the store formerly occupied by Worth & Daniel,

***No. 4, North Water Street,***

WILMINGTON, N. C.

Oct. 3, 1863. 69-18mpd


**Executive Department North Carolina,**
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE, (MILITIA,)
Raleigh, Oct. 17, 1863.

GENERAL ORDERS, No. 19.

THE MILITIA OFFICERS IN EACH COUNTY where the Guard for Home Defence has been or may hereafter be fully organized, will turn over to the commander of the latter all arms, accoutrements and ammunition in their possession belonging to the State, taking receipts for the same.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

74-2w

## Congressional Cards.

**To the Voters of the First Congressional District.**

WE, a number of soldiers in the field, do now announce Lt. Col. G. G. LUKE of the 56th Reg't N. C. T., as the most suitable man to represent the citizens, as well as soldiers, in the next Congress. Col. Luke was no fighting man before hostilities commenced. No better record can be given to the public than the following: On the 25th of May 1861, he organised the first company that started from Camden county, N. C.,—was commissioned a Captain on the 30th at Raleigh, and has been, from that time to the present, at the post of duty. Col Luke has consented to become a candidate.

SOLDIERS.

Oct. 20, 1863. 74-tepd

**To the Voters of the 3d Congressional District.**

FELLOW CITIZENS:—I have received solicitations from every portion of the District to become a candidate for Congress, and to address the people. Although this is not the sphere of service I would select, yet I am not disposed to shrink from any duty where it is supposed I may be useful.

It is hardly necessary for me to say, that I am in favor of a vigorous prosecution of our War of defence until peace shall come by the recognition of our National Independence. When our enemies cease to tread our soil and "let us alone," all honorable men will rejoice in *Peace*. Until then interest and duty alike demand that we should support both the Confederate and State authorities in all measures for the achievement of this end.

I purpose to address the people of the District at as many points as I can reach before the election, when my views will be fully given. In the Army they are well known, and I flatter myself that I need only to commend my course to my brethren in the field to insure from them a cordial support.

I am, very respectfully,

D. K. McRAE.

P. S I will address the people of Duplin on Tuesday of Superior Court; of Wayne on Tuesday of their Superior Court; of Johnston on Saturday 10th of October.

D. K. McRAE.

Raleigh, Sept. 28, 1863. 68-4t

Camp 61st Reg't N. C. T., Sullivan's Island, Oct. 9, 1863.

**To the Voters of the 3d Congressional District.**

GENTLEMEN:—Since publishing my card in the "Daily Journal" announcing myself a candidate to represent you in the next Congress of the Confederate States, I have learned that I have three opponents, T. I. Faison, Dr. J. T. Leach and Col. D. K. McRae, all of whom are canvassing the District for Congressional honors at your hands.

It would give me pleasure to meet my friends before the election and discuss freely these measures that will demand the attention of the next Congress. This pleasure I must forego. Even if I had permission, I cannot get my own consent to leave my post at so important a crisis to attend to any private interest or personal promotion. Neither is it practicable to discuss questions of national policy in a card of this kind. I will content myself with a few remarks and leave my interest with my friends.

Col McRae says in his card that he prefers some other service to that of a Representative. This is very candid in the Colonel indeed, for it would be strange if he were satisfied in any position that he might fill long at a time. I would suggest, however, if he does not desire to become a Member of Congress, that the army offers a fine field for patriots. And if he has learned to obey as well as command, and is willing to sacrifice personal interest to the good of his country, he can find steady employment for some time to come.

Dr. Leach is for peace, but fails to tell us how that inestimable jewel is to be obtained. Mr. Faison fails to make himself understood upon that most important question.

I appeal to my fellow-soldiers, and ask them if it is manly for Mr. Faison or Dr. Leach to trifle with a question, the result of which seals your destinies as slaves and menials, or makes you freemen of a separate and independent government? It is doing dishonor to our comrades who have fallen by our sides, fighting for freedom. It is asking too much of our noble army, which stands as a wall of fire to protect the dust of our noble dead from sacrilege and our homes from desolation. If either of those gentlemen desire to be the instrument of effecting AN HONORABLE PEACE by submission or reconstruction, I do not envy him the honor. I would not dare look upon that army of noble veterans whose deeds of valor and gallantry have challenged the admiration of the world, straggling to their homes bowed down with shame and humiliation to become vassals of a hated foe. Who would dare behold the manly tears coursing down the bronzed features of the noble living, as they turned from the mound that marked the last resting place of their brave comrades and bid adieu to liberty and freedom! I could not. But I would descend to ages of toil to bear the news of our recognition as one of the family of nations, and that peace had been proclaimed. The shouts of joy that would go up would rend the very heavens. I would like to dwell upon this most pleasing view of the subject, but must come to a close.

I learn that Mr. Faison is attempting to prejudice some of my friends by saying that I ought not to run against him. Why? Is he so eminently superior to any man in the district that he should not be opposed. Or has he been a candidate for office so long that he thinks all others barred by the statutes of limitation?

The subjects that will demand the attention of the next Congress will require bold, discreet and prompt action, and will need men who look forward to the public good regardless of private interest. The pay of soldiers must be increased; but unless there is prompt legislation upon the currency, it will be of little benefit to him or his family. Prompt measures must be adopted to restore the confidence of the people in treasury notes and government bonds. This, and this only, will reduce the price of provisions and enable the soldier to support his family. This can be done by inducing individuals and States to invest in government bonds payable in treasury notes, and levying an entire money tax, and thus reduce the circulation of treasury notes to that extent. I think the administration of the "tax in kind" is too complicated to meet the expectation of its friends. If I be right in this, I think I will be safe in saying, that the government will fail to secure sufficient subsistence for the army by voluntary sale. Then your Representative will be called upon to pass laws regulating purchases by impressment in such a way that the supplies may be furnished by every section equally.

This card is now much longer than I anticipated. I will conclude by saying to my brother soldiers, if I am elected I will devote my best efforts to maintain unsullied the honor and integrity of North Carolina. If you do not honor me with a majority of your votes, then by the help of Him that rules the destinies of nations, I will stand by her banners in the field until the joyous notes of independence and peace shall be sounded from the Potomac to the Rio Grande.

I have the honor to be,
your obedient servant,

72-tN1 WM. S. DEVANE.

**To the Voters of the 4th Congressional District.**

THE Undersigned take pleasure in urging upon their fellow-citizens of this Congressional District the name of Lieut. **THOMAS C. FULLER** as a fit person to represent them in the next Congress. Lieut. Fuller has consented to allow his name to be used by his friends. These are times when platforms are not needed; all who know Lieut. Fuller know that he is fully capable of filling the position with honor to himself and the people of this District. He has done his duty well in this war, for after exhausting all means to retain our old Union in its perfection, he was one of the first, after Lincoln's Proclamation, to volunteer as a private in the army, in which he is now serving as an officer.

MANY CITIZENS.

July 18

**We are authorized to** announce ROBERT STRANGE, Esq., as a candidate to represent this (the fourth District) in the House of Representatives of next Congress of the Confederate States.

Election the first Wednesday in November.

VOTERS OF THE 4TH CON. DISTRICT.

Sept. 25. 67-tepd

**Executive Department North Carolina,**
ADJUTANT GENERAL'S OFFICE,
RALEIGH, Oct'r 8, 1863.

GENERAL ORDER, No. 4.

I. THE FIRST SECTION OF THE ACT OF THE General Assembly, passed July 7th, 1863, was intended to apply to the militia as then organized, and not to the organization for Home Defence.

II. The Commissions of the Militia Officers are suspended only while members of the Home Guard organization and doing duty in it. When not on duty they may be required by the Commanders of their Regiments to assist them in the execution of orders from this office.

III. The officers and men of the Guard for Home Defence will be subject to the Rules and Articles of War and the General Regulations of the Confederate States Army, when called out by orders from this office, either for drill or for special or general service.

By order of Governor VANCE:

R. C. GATLIN,
Adjutant General.

74-2w

## A TRUE MAN.

Under this appropriate head the Charlotte Democrat publishes a letter from Absalom Myers, Esq., formerly a prominent citizen of Anson county, N. C., and now of Byhalia, Mississippi, to his son in Charlotte, in which he gives an account of his losses by yankee raids to his plantation. They carried off a buggy, 6 mules, 3 horses, 2 colts, 100 hams, and 25 of his negroes. The thieves robbed his negro houses of money, clothing, knives, forks, spoons, &c. Mr. Myers closes his letter as follows:

"I am informed that it is reported in North Carolina that I had taken the oath to the Lincoln Government. Should such a report reach you you may give it the lie. Nothing short of death will induce me to submit to such degradation. Let property go, but let me preserve a good conscience and never be guilty of an act which might at some future day cause a son of mine to hang his head and blush at the mention of my name when I am gone. No, never. I have five sons in the Confederate army who I hope are discharging their duty manfully; the youngest of whom (the only one who has escaped severe wounds) wrote me a few weeks ago in such strong terms, professing his determination to stand up under all circumstances in defence of his country, that had I been the least wavering before in support of the southern cause, I would have been stimulated to renewed efforts for independence from the yankee nation."

The letter from the son, alluded to, shows that he is worthy of such a father. It is written from the Mississippi army, and says:

"I heard of the treatment you received at the hands of the enemy, and was not surprised, considering the previous outrages committed on citizens who have fallen into their power. I will be glad if you escape as well for the future. At any rate, whatever may befall you, I feel confident that you will always meet the scoundrels in the right spirit, with a determination never to bend one particle to them, whatever threats they may make. I learn it is reported in North Carolina that you have taken their accursed oath, but I know it is a lie. Let them burn and destroy; let property and life too, if necessary, go, so that honor and a good conscience is preserved. I fear that many have done this to save their property, but I would rather lose my life than believe such a thing of you. Don't imagine that this report has troubled me at all further than a wish to find the author of it.

"I fear that Mississippi is lost to us for a while, but do not despond. The enemy may overrun every southern State, still we will continue to fight them, and all will be well in the end. I am very anxious to hear from my brothers in the Virginia army. Let us hope that if they have fallen it was while inflicting upon the robbers of Pennsylvania some at least of the misfortunes they have brought upon our homes. I desire no more pleasant death than to die in defence of my country; and when I say this I mean it. The time for flowery expressions has passed away. At any hour or day we may be brought face to face with death, and so help me God I would not today take a furlough or a release from the army to save my life. Therefore, though I trust that the boys are safe, I shall be the better prepared to lose them if they have fallen while doing their duty."

*27th Regiment.*—In the fight of Cooke's and Kirkland's Brigades with the yankees on the 14th inst. the 27th Reg't is said to have gone into the fight 450 strong and brought out only 131. Col. John A. Gilmer and Lieut. Col. George Whitfield were among the wounded. Co. A, from Goldsboro', sustained the following losses:

Killed: Lt. Joel J Denmark, Henry Parker, Joseph D. Howard, and Ezekiel Holloman.

Wounded: Capt. James D. Bryan—leg amputated and wounded in back when being carried from the field; Wm Hollowell, leg amputated; Mike Wood, supposed mortally; James Roberts, slightly; Wm Faircloth, slightly; —— Flowers, in arm; H Warrick, left arm broke. His brother E. Warrick, in left thigh; J Gardner in leg; R Holloman, in leg; B Sasser, badly in leg; Overman, badly in body; McIntyre, badly in arm; Joe Sauls, missing.

To Capt. Sloan, of Co. B, (same regiment) we are indebted for the following list of casualties in his company:

Killed: Lt. McKnight and John Canady.

Wounded: Capt Sloan, slight; Sergt Steiner, W Dennis, W May, E M Crowson, E W Stratford, R D Weatherly, Rufus Forbis, H Crider, H Cobb, R B Gibson, S Gray, Hunter, Isley, Lineberry, McDowell, R B McLean, McNairy, A L Orrell, Rankin, R Smith, Shuler, Sockwell, Worrell, Walter Greene, Cyrus Crowson.

Prisoners: Sergt Crowson, Boon, Stanley, Worrell, J Orrell, G H Woollen, James F. Pearce, Shepard, Crutchfield and Woodburn.

This company went in the fight with sixty men and came out with but nineteen. The Orange Guards now number but twenty. All the officers of this company were wounded.

*Arrival of Wounded.*—The wounded in the late fight at Bristoe's Station have been coming in for the past four days. 160 were received at the Seabrook Receiving Hospital yesterday, and the last instalment were expected to arrive last night. About 600 in all had been received up to yesterday afternoon.

Probably seven-eighths of them are North Carolinians from Cooke's and Kirkland's brigades, while the remainder are from the corps of sharpshooters of various other brigades.

The wounds generally are of a very bad nature, much worse than any we have seen in many months past. One poor fellow in the Seabrook Hospital has lost both arms. The time has been in wars of other times when such a case would win an ovation. His case should be inquired into at once.—*Richmond Whig, 22d.*

*Col. Ruffin not Killed.*—Yankee papers of the 17th say: "Col. Ruffin, of the First North Carolina Cavalry was not killed during the engagement with the second Corps, but was wounded and is a prisoner in our hands."

*Large Dividend.*—The Wilmington & Weldon Railroad has declared a dividend of twenty per cent., making the third dividend declared this year, equal to forty per cent. on the capital stock. We learn that the gross receipts will reach upwards of $1,400,000 for the year ending 30th Sept. 1863.—*Wilmington Journal.*

*Ashore.*—The Steamer Venus, from Nassau, was run ashore yesterday by the blockaders, about five miles above Fort Fisher. The vessel was burned by the crew, who, we learn, made their escape.

*Wilmington Journal, 22d.*

*Pemberton's Report.*—A gentleman who has read Gen. Pemberton's report, says Vicksburg was surrendered, not for the want of provisions or ammunition, but because the men, eighteen thousand, were utterly exhausted. So we are informed by the Richmond correspondent of the Charleston Mercury.


**AVON E. HALL,**
**Forwarding & Commission Merchant.**

WILL give quick despatch to goods consigned to him. Particular attention given to all produce sent him for sale. Consignments of Naval Stores, for sale or shipment, solicited.

Wilmington, Jan'y 19, 1863 29tf

## WAR NEWS.

*A great Triumph reported in Louisana.*—The Mobile Advertiser has the following items:

JACKSON, Oct. 14.—A gentleman from Natchez arrived at Brookhaven, another from New Orleans at Summit, and others from the intermediate points, all confirm the defeat of Banks, and the capture of himself and staff and fifteen regiments, by Gen. Taylor.

A man from New Orleans, who left Friday, says the news is published in the city papers.

JACKSON, Oct. 15.—A lady from New Orleans says about 1,300 paroled prisoners had arrived there and more expected.

Fifteen regiments were captured.

She brought out a copy of the "Era," in which the account was published, but had given it away.

*From Northern Virginia.*—The following official despatch from Gen. Lee was received at the War Department Tuesday evening:

October 20th, 1863.—To Gen. S. Cooper: Gen. Stuart yesterday opposed, at Buckland, the advance of Gen. Kilpatrick's division of cavalry, whilst Gen. Fitz Lee attacked his flank and rear. The enemy was routed and pursued until he reached his infantry support, at Haymarket and Gainesville. 200 prisoners, with horses, arms and equipments, 8 wagons and ambulances, were captured.

R. E. LEE.

*Capture of Charlestown, Va.*—STAUNTON, Oct 21.—Gen. Imboden surprised and captured Charlestown on Sunday morning, taking and bringing off four hundred and thirty-four Yankees and some valuable property. The Harper's Ferry forces pursued and fought him all day. Imboden lost fifteen or twenty killed and wounded.

*Richmond Enquirer.*

*Cavalry Fight in Tennessee.*—RICHMOND, Oct. 22.—An official dispatch says that our cavalry, under Morrison and Dibbard, attacked and routed the enemy's cavalry, at Philadelphia, Tenn, on the 20th, capturing 700 prisoners, 50 wagons, loaded with stores, 10 ambulances, 6 pieces of artillery, and a lot of horses, mules and other property.

*Southwestern Virginia.*—We learn from the Lynchburg Republican that this important part of our State is once more clear of yankees, they having fallen back into East Tennessee. Our forces were advanced Sunday as far as Blountsville, nine miles from Bristol, but nothing was seen of the enemy. The damage done by the enemy in this raid, was nothing like as great as reported. They burned five small bridges within four miles of Bristol, and tore up about half a mile of track; destroyed twelve or fifteen cars and two unserviceable locomotives belonging to the East Tennessee & Virginia Railroad, and destroyed one car belonging to Virginia & Tennessee Company. A small quantity of salt belonging to the East Tennessee railroad was destroyed.

*Yankee Views of Charleston.*—The Herald's Correspondent writes:—WASHINGTON, Thursday Oct. 15.—From what can be ascertained of the real state of affairs at Charleston, the Rebels have effectually closed the channel to the city to our fleet, reserving a passage, however, to their own craft, after the manner of a canal, with a safety lock against the enemy. The obstructions may be of such a nature as not to be removed by any appliances of our own, or of too formidable a nature to justify a hazardous attempt by our ironclads to penetrate further into the harbor, and within range of the rebels' guns. Under these circumstances, the best engineering and strategic skill become necessary on the part of the respective commanders of the land and water forces, to make a thoroughly successful demonstration upon Charleston. Such a result is not considered doubtful, but time is necessarily required for the consummation of their plans.

*Recapture of a Prize from the Yankees.*—Some months ago the British schooner Atlantic, Capt. Lazune, sailed from Bahama to Matamoras, and having completed the voyage, while lying at Bocca del Rio at the mouth of the river, on the 10th of August last, she was captured by the United States steamer Princess Royal. The mates were removed to the steamer, leaving the captain and three men on board. She was then put in charge of a prize master with seven men, and started for New Orleans. The Bahama Herald, of the 3d inst., says:

"John Bull was not, however, to be caught napping even by those exceedingly smart people, who on the 23d captured Nassau on paper. Captain L. succeeded in getting the invincible yankees under the influence of liquor, and like a brave and gallant Briton as he is, boldly attacked them, and, notwithstanding the odds, succeeded in putting them all in irons. He then changed the schooner's course for Havana, where he arrived safe and sound on September 3d, with the fruits of his splendid victory, seven prisoners, 18 stand of arms, one flag, &c. He immediately turned the *pirates* over to the Spanish authorities and made his statement to the British Consul. The representatives of both Governments endorsed his course, and dispatches in relation to the affair were forwarded Lord Lyons on the 6th instant. The wildest excitement existed in Havana on the arrival of the schooner, and men of all nations united in their praises of the noble bravery of Capt. L., who thus so adroitly turned the tables on those would-be monarchs of the seas."

**Mules, Corn, Wheat, Beef Cattle and Pork for Sale.**

I WILL sell 4 head of likely young MULES, well broke; 1 WAGON; 100 barrels of CORN; 200 bushels of WHEAT; some BEEF CATTLE, and 2 or 3000 lbs. of PORK, on time for good Notes. Its all of my own raising and no speculation. The Mules will not be delivered before the 20th of December 1863.

Apply at my place on Rocky River, Chatham county, near St. Lawrence. J. PACE.

Sept. 12, 1863. 75-3w

**Post Office Department,**
RICHMOND, Oct. 20, 1863.

BY virtue of authority vested in me by an Act of Congress "to authorize the establishment of express mails," approved May 1, 1863, I have this day entered into an agreement by which two mails a week will be carried each way between Meridian, in the State of Mississippi, and Shreveport, in the State of Louisiana.

Now, to meet the expense of the carrying of said express mail, it is ordered that on all letters and packages to be carried on said route, except the official correspondence and blanks and postage stamps of the Post Office Department, the postage, to be prepaid in all cases, shall be at the rate of forty cents on each single letter of half an ounce or less, and forty cents for every additional half ounce or fraction of a half ounce.

Letters and packages to be sent by this route may be mailed, and the postage paid, at any post office in the Confederate States, and those sent from the East to the West of the Mississippi should be plainly marked *via* either Meridian or Brandon,

# OBSERVER.

## FAYETTEVILLE.

MONDAY EVENING, OCTOBER 26, 1863.


How to Reform the Currency.—There is just now no more important subject before the public than this. Our soldiers are taking good care of the interests of the Confederacy in the field; and, however there may seem to be a scarcity of food in some sections, we can never believe that even the poorest will be allowed to starve, or suffer beyond what all are able and even willing to bear in such a cause But how to reduce the currency, to restore confidence in it, and thereby to enable the government to purchase with it a reasonable proportion of the necessaries for carrying on the war, and the people a due proportion of the necessaries of life, is a question of even more difficulty and doubt. Yet it must be satisfactorily solved, or the evil which has grown so rapidly will still swell in geometrical progression, till it becomes incurable, and the cause of independence be endangered more than by anything else.

The subject engages the attention of the Administration, of the Legislature of Virginia, of statesmen, financiers, capitalists, down to plain unpretending common sense men. We have already published some articles on the subject. To-day we present a brief communication objecting to the idea of exempting bonds from taxation. With this writer we should altogether agree, if the loan could be secured without the offer of some advantage to the lender. Six per cent. interest, with taxation that will probably reduce it to 4 or 5, can hardly be regarded as a sufficient inducement to capital, especially at the present time when everybody can make so much more in any other kind of investment. It is an immense sum to be raised, and will require the united efforts of all—merchants, farmers, speculators, mechanics and all. Can all be tempted to unite in such an investment without the offer of a special advantage? We doubt. Therefore, the object being of the very utmost necessity, should be accomplished at a price, not what we would, but what we can.

Another writer in-day's paper would be very willing to adopt Gov. Morehead's plan if it were sufficiently speedy, and for lack of that quality prefers the forced loan proposed by Mr. Gregg. Suppose the former be tried, as proposed in the Legislature of Virginia. If it succeed, well. If not, then let Congress at once resort to the forced loan plan. For, however odious such a plan may be, we are satisfied that the great body of the people, especially of those who will have the most to pay, will cheerfully assent to it if absolutely necessary. All sensible men feel that it is better to give a tenth, or even the half, of all they are worth, than to lose all, and along with it the liberty of their country and the safety of their lives and the lives of their families.

In addition to these communications we have received a letter, not for publication, from an old friend whose opinions we always greatly respect, in which Gov. Morehead's plan is considered as falling short of the full accomplishment of the great end in view. That plan, he says, is a good one to reduce the circulation, but it does not reduce the debt nor give the government additional pecuniary ability, nor give confidence in the ability of the government to pay, nor remove fears of repudiation. This want of confidence causes high prices, to compensate for the risk, and high prices are the rock now before us. This is shown by the notorious fact that prices are low enough in barter—a man who has wheat or corn or meat can buy cloth and wool and salt, &c with them at reasonable prices; but if asked to sell for cash (Confederate circulation,) he says to himself: "If I retain my wheat I can exchange it for clothing for my family. If I sell it for Confederate notes I may not be able to buy anything with that money, and my family will suffer." Hence he hoards his wheat, for everybody knows that in a financial crash the circulation is the first thing to feel its disastrous effects. Now what is the remedy? Not to take four hundred millions out of circulation. So far as that would render the medium more rare, and reduce the annual interest, that would be well. But the money returned by the funding process to the Treasury will be issued again, and those notes are no better than they were, in fact are so many evidences of increased indebtedness, and the same compensation for risk, and the same fears which generate hoarding, will be in full activity.

But as he does little for his kind who only finds fault and suggests difficulties, the writer feels bound to propose a remedy. It is very simple, and addresses itself to the restoration of confidence in the currency, viz: Repeal the tithe law, which it is feared will prove to be a delusion, and impose a tax of say, 12½, 15, 25, or even 33⅓ per cent. upon *all* profits. Let this tax be pledged first for the security and redemption of the circulation, say for the next five years, then secondly for the security and redemption of all bonds given by the Treasury bearing 5 per cent interest (4 better still;) and let this pledge be as binding as words can make it, and as lasting as constitutional power will permit, and its continuance only to be limited by the existence of the debt. The effect will be to give credit at once to the currency, and very rapidly to fund it at 4 or 5 per cent, because that is the best the holder can do with it, and very shortly to reduce the interest upon the existing 7 and 8 per cents—they not having the benefit of the pledges—to 4 or 5. Not a small benefit of this will be to diminish the enormous interest which will have to be met in the future. In naming the above proportion of tax it was only meant to tax stringently; for if 5 per cent will be sufficient, so much the better. Taxes must not destroy profits or the citizen will migrate and try his fortune in another country. Our financiers have constantly made the strange blunder of regarding the two hundred millions worth of cotton made in the Confederacy as belonging to the government, whereas only the portion that can be obtained by taxation so belongs, and if taxation is pressed too far the production will be transferred to other countries and we shall lose the monopoly, for all admit that present high prices will stimulate production elsewhere.

One serious objection to Gov. Morehead's plan is that it is founded upon the idea of withdrawing four hundred millions of property from taxation. This is bad policy, and may be the mother of future repudiation, for fairness is a characteristic of our people, and they will feel that *all* property ought to bear its equal portion of the common burden. Besides it is the premium given by an insolvent for an accommodation, which of necessity diminishes credit.

Such is the substance of the reflections presented to us by a citizen of large experience, an earnest thinker, and a true patriot who has much at stake. We present them in the hope that out of these or other views that which is best for the good of the country will be adopted. The stake is too great to justify any consideration short of or aside from the public good.

It seems to us, however, that our friend's plan is deficient in not touching at all, or materially, the productions of the land owner and slaveholder, for he proposes to repeal the tithe law and to tax only profits. What are the profits of a farmer or planter? Not his entire production; and if not, then some other scale of taxation must be made to meet his case. If he continues to withhold his productions from market he will have no profits, so called, and thus, instead of a temptation to bring to market, the temptation will be still, as now, to withhold. That, however, can be remedied by a money tax upon the value of his productions.

More Men for the Army.—A letter from the 56th Regiment, at Wilkesborough, 21st inst., informs us that "Since I last wrote you, we have sent off some 150 conscripts and deserters—about 30 Virginians, mostly from Bragg's army, and 2 South Carolinians, among them."

Camp Vance.—Our readers are aware that a Conscript Camp, named after our excellent Governor, was established near Morganton about two months ago, in charge of Captain James C. McRae, C. S. A. Its operations have already been so useful and important that we are tempted to embody some particulars that have come to our knowledge. The first step of the Commandant was to obtain information from every county in the 9th and 10th Congressional Districts, preparatory to organizing a system for bringing in absentees from the army and conscripts. The information collected shewed the whole country to be in a terrible condition, it having become the resort of deserters from every State in the Confederacy. In one county a regularly organized band of deserters and recusant conscripts; in another almost all the conscripts still at home and great disaffection prevailing; whilst in the border counties on the other side of the Blue Ridge, exposed to incursions from Tennessee tories and swarming with deserters from every army of ours, open acts of violence were daily committed, private property carried off, and even murder of peaceful and loyal citizens committed. Affairs were so bad in some sections that loyal men dared not lift a voice in favor of our government. The Enrolling Officer in the 10th District was obliged to carry an armed guard with him in several of the counties. Capt. McRae has two companies which he has kept constantly employed in reducing order out of this chaos. There were from 50 to 100 deserters in the mountains within 20 miles of his camp, mostly armed. He captured many of these, dispersed the rest, and by showing that he was in earnest caused many more to report voluntarily. Squads of the latter, whom he found he could trust, he armed and sent back to operate in their own counties, filled up State companies with others of them to operate in the border counties, and raised a company of infantry and one of cavalry from among the conscripts. The presence of Gen. Hoke and his force at Wilkesboro', besides its own immediate success, was a powerful auxiliary to the operations of Capt. McRae; and the result so far has been, that up to the 15th inst. he had sent to the army over 400 deserters and 200 conscripts, besides those he had retained for temporary service and some captured in the extreme West and sent directly to Bragg's army. Wilkes, Yadkin, and Alexander counties, are now among the most loyal in the State. It needed only the appearance of forces, headed by determined but kind and judicious men, to show the offenders the error of their ways, and this, happily, has been done both by Capt. McRae and by Gen. Hoke and those in command under him. The prospect is that the whole mountain region will be thoroughly and speedily purged, and the army strengthened by thousands of good soldiers, as we trust they will be.

We learn that Capt. McRae has been for months appealing to the War Department to order him to service in the field, but we submit to him that he is doing better service where he is, though his labors are more arduous and without any prospect of such a harvest of glory as the gallant soldier can reap on the field of battle. From what we have heard we have no doubt he had an easier time while digging and fighting in Virginia than in his present occupation. The marches of his men, too, are extremely arduous. To operate successfully their movements must be quick and secret, so that they often march at night, 20 to 30 miles without stopping, over the roughest country in the world.

Needs of the Soldiers.—The army correspondent of the Richmond Enquirer, writing from Culpeper C. H., tells of Confederate soldiers who marched barefooted through mud and mire from the Rapidan to Bristow and back. And P. W. A., the correspondent of the Savannah Republican, writing from Bragg's army, says that none of the men have more than one blanket, and nearly all of Bragg's original army are without shelter of any kind. He adds that there is no doubt that the greatest want of the troops this winter will be of blankets, though they will not have enough of either clothing, shoes or hats, nor even of provisions unless we recover East Tennessee. Both these correspondents appeal to the people at home for help.

Now we doubt the accuracy of these statements. We consider it altogether incredible that the government, with the experience of last winter before it, has permitted another year to pass by without getting from Europe all that could not be furnished at home. If these statements be true, however, the government ought to say so at once, for then the people would do all in their power to supply such gross neglect. Blockade running has been easy, and all the blankets needed would not have cost in Europe half a million of dollars. It will be difficult for the people to do much, but if necessary they will do what they can. Let the government speak out at once. Is private assistance needed? or is it not?

A Confession.—The Richmond Enquirer of the 24th inst. says:—

"A year ago there were many reconstructionists in Virginia."

Indeed! then why did the Enquirer trouble itself to abuse North Carolina, which then had no reconstructionists? Would it not have been as well to pluck the beam from its own eye?

"We are content to act simply as an organ of public opinion. If a constant and unrestrained intercourse with the people, and our long experience as a public man have taught us how to gather and announce that opinion from time to time, this piece of good fortune is fairly our own."—*Raleigh Standard, August 25th.*

Such was part of the reply which the Standard made in declining to assent to our appeal to give up its illegitimate and impracticable "peace" notions, and leave the making of peace to those in whose hands the constitution had placed it and who would renew their overtures for peace on the first proper opportunity—after a great victory or series of victories, for instance. But the Standard would not listen to the appeal, and set itself to work to prove that negotiation by those in whose hands the Constitution had placed the power was useless, either before or after any great advantages won by our arms. Peace could only be secured by "the people," and peace meetings the right way to secure it. It was not "leading" the people in their so-called peace meetings—only "announcing" and falling in with their opinions which it had "gathered." We suppose that the Standard has been making another "gathering;" for, whereas on the 25th of August it declined to assent to our appeal, on the 23d of October it is hugely surprised and delighted to find us endorsing Mr Ashe's declaration of our own identical proposition to itself! Taking the Standard's declaration above quoted as its rule of action, its present outgiving is a most gratifying confirmation of our opinion that a vast change has taken place in public sentiment. More manly and creditable would it have been for the Standard to have "announced" the change, than to seek, as it does, to create the impression that Mr. Ashe had come over to its own unfortunate and abandoned notions: but the change is too gratifying for us to quarrel with the Standard about the manner in which it has found it convenient to make it known.

The Standard says something about "Saul among the prophets." We are not clear whether Mr. Ashe or the Observer is intended to figure as Saul. But our present impression is that Mr. Ashe is to personate the Jewish King, and that as usual [vide Samson and Abner] the Standard's scriptural reference is unfortunate. When the third of November closes on the field of Gilboa in the 7th District, we have confidence that the Standard's candidate, and not Mr. Ashe, will enact the part of Saul.

A Yankee Pictorial.—We are indebted to our friend James F. Green, Chief Engineer of the O. S. Steam Ram Raleigh, for a late copy of Frank Leslie's Pictorial. It abounds, as usual, with prodigious wood cuts of scenes in the yankee army and of the ill looking rowdies and thieves who play a prominent part therein. About half the paper is thus filled.

A Home for Wounded Soldiers.—It is suggested that the States make provision for relieving the wants of such mutilated officers and soldiers as have been thereby incapacitated from earning a living, many of whose homes are in the possession of the enemy. The idea is a good one, and we trust it will be carried into effect. There can be no doubt of the obligation and duty to take care of those who have thus suffered in the public defence.

By the way, we heard some weeks ago that a certain fund of about $5,000, acquired almost accidentally, in the prosecution of a useful public charity, was to be devoted to the establishment of a Way-Side Home in this town. What has been done about it? We know that no soldier has passed through this town without having his wants supplied, if known that he was in want. But it would be still better if an establishment of the kind existed to which every soldier who may arrive here could go freely and receive a hearty welcome. The gentlemen entitled to the fund, some 25 or 30 in number, would undoubtedly rejoice to appropriate it to such an object.

The Editor of the Biblical Recorder mentions an incident that is mortifying to all right thinking persons. While on his way to the West to attend the Baptist State Convention, he overtook a sick soldier near Morganton, trudging along on foot towards his home beyond Asheville, on furlough to visit his sick family. He said that "no one had helped him since his money gave out." Shame! shame! The Editor and those with him contributed enough to pay his stage fare home. Provision should everywhere be made for giving assistance to sick and traveling soldiers, and people who fail to make such provision are faithless to one of their most imperative obligations.

"Who Mobbed the Standard Office?"—Under this head the Raleigh Spirit of the Age makes a strange development, nothing less than that it has been assured by four soldiers of the 48th North Carolina Regiment that it was a detachment of forty men from that Reg't, including themselves, that mobbed the Standard office on the night of the 9th ult. They said they were on the way to Union and Stanly counties to catch deserters; that on the cars they concocted the plan; that some Georgia troops on the same train heard them arranging it and proposed to back them if they met with resistance, and accordingly accompanied them; but they planned and executed the attack, and wished to exonerate all others from blame. This statement agrees with one made by an Atlanta (Geo.) paper on the authority of General Benning.

Cooke's and Kirkland's Brigades.—A member of the 46th Reg't, who was in Richmond when the engagement of these Reg'ts occurred, writes us as follows:

Richmond, Oct. 19, 1863.

Messrs. Editors:—I am sorry I can't give you the particulars of the engagement of last Wednesday. The wounded of Cooke's Brigade are coming in but can't tell much about it, only it was a bloody affair. One says he saw Col. Hall after the engagement; he is safe. I have not seen any of the 46th Reg't, but what few I talked with of other Reg'ts represent the affair quite differently from that stated in the Richmond papers by correspondents. They blame Gen. A. P. Hill, for ordering the Brigade forward so soon. The advance was through thick woods; the enemy was concealed in the Railroad cut, and our troops came upon them and a volley was poured into the ranks before they saw the enemy, killing and wounding a great many.

Yadkin County.—Extract from a letter to the Editors of the Observer, dated

Yadkin County, Oct. 19

I notice in the papers a great deal said about soldiers' families suffering, &c. They shall not want in this county as long as there is any property to tax. We have an appropriation of $60,000 and an agent appointed to purchase the provision, let it cost what it may, and to poor families to be sold at cost. We have the privilege in this county to pay our tax in money instead of kind, and our agent is to collect it at the same price we pay the Government. The Magistrates would have paid in kind to the Gov't if the order had not been made in that way. So I think if our soldiers will stay in the army their families will be taken care of.

Gen. Hoke is now in this county for a few days with a part of his Brigade. A great many conscripts are coming in and most of the deserters have given up, though there are a good many conscripts still in the bushes. He will return to Wilkes in a few days as the most of his Brigade is there. He has done much good in this part of the State.

### MARRIED,

On Harrington Hill, in this vicinity, on the 23d inst., by D. Anderson, Esq., Mr JOSHUA CARMON, Jr., to Miss MARTHA ELIZABETH HERRING, all of this county.

At the residence of Col. Jos. J. Erwin, in Burke county, October 20th, Mr. ROBERT C. PERKINS to Miss EMMA S. GORDON.

### DIED,

At the residence of her son-in-law, Mr. Raiford Hall of this county, 20th Sept., Mrs. MARY CULBREATH, in the 92d year of her age. She was a native of this county, and well conversant in the events of our first Revolution; was for 26 years an humble and pious member of the Methodist E. Church. Her gentle patience in affliction and humble reliance upon her Saviour is an earnest sign of that faith which she professed, and her children sorrow only for the vacant seat at the hearth-stone, rejoicing that she fills a place among the blest of Christ.—Com.

In Bladen county, N. C., Oct, 12th, 1863, of diptheria, HELEN FRANCES, only daughter of Wiley and Margaret Reeves, aged 15 years and 26 days. By this dispensation of Divine Providence, parents and friends are bereft of a lovely flower. About two weeks previous to her death, during a revival of religion, Helen sought and found "the pearl of great price." She assured her Pastor a few hours previous to her departure, that that heaven of which he had just been reading to her, was hers. Friends could have wished otherwise, but Jesus doeth all things well. P. H. S.

Of diptheria, at Hawley's Store, Sampson county, on the 16th of Sept., DANIEL J, youngest son of Daniel and Anna M. Ray, aged 6 years and eleven days. Also, on the 29th of Sept., of the same disease, WILLIAM B. eldest son of Daniel and Anna M. Ray, aged 8 years and 22 days. They were bright and lovely little boys, too pure for this world of trial and trouble, so they left their sorrowing parents and went to dwell with the angels in heaven. D. R.

In Moore county, on the 2d September last, Mr. JOHN OATES, in the 80th year of his age, leaving a widow and a large train of connections surviving him. He had been a consistent member of the Methodist Church for 30 or 35 years. As a parent, husband, master, neighbor and friend, he was kind, benevolent, humane, sincere and generous. No word of injustice, detraction or slander ever escaped his lips; but on the other hand, he gave full credit to all who deserved commendation, and preferred to conceal rather than to publish the infirmities of others. He was uniformly affable and courteous to all. His loss will be felt for a great while in his neighborhood. But we hope that our loss is his eternal gain, and pray that He that tempers the wind to the shorn lamb may bless the bereaved widow and family of our deceased friend. A Friend.

In Wilmington, on the 20th inst., W. T. J. VANN, Sheriff of New Hanover county.

At his father's residence in Burke county, Oct. 12th, EDWARD HOLT, son of Col. Jos. J. and E. J. Erwin, aged one year and nine months

At Gold Region, Moore county, Oct. 14th, HENRY HARSON, infant son of J. F. and A. R. Burns, aged 19 days.

We loved this tender little one,
And would have wished him stay;
But let our Father's will be done,
He shines in endless day. Com.

Near Gold Region, Moore county, Oct'r 4th, of diptheria, FRANKLIN HAYWOOD YOW, aged 4 years, 6 months and 7 days; and on the 7th, CHARLES DONALDSON YOW, aged 6 years, 9 months and 12 days, children of Henry and Mary M. Yow.

Dear children, you were mild and lovely,
Gentle as the summer breeze,
Pleasant as the air of evening,
When it floats among the trees.

Dear children, you are gone to rest,
Yours' is an early tomb;
But Jesus summoned you away,—
Your Saviour called you home.

Children, you are gone to rest,
And this our prayer shall be,
That when we reach our journey's end
Your glories we may see. Com.

*From the North.*—The Richmond Whig has Northern papers of the 19th inst. There are very few items of news.

The yankee President has issued a proclamation calling for 300,000 volunteers for three years service—the States to furnish their respective quotas. He says "that if any State shall fail to raise the quota assigned to it under this call, then a draft for the deficiency shall be made on said State, and the said draft shall commence on the 5th day of Jan'y 1864."

*Enlistment of Negroes.*—A general order will be issued by the War Department in a few days providing for the enlistment of colored troops in the States of Maryland, Kentucky, Missouri, Tennessee and West Virginia.

Yellow fever is very prevalent at Pensacola.

The Washington Chronicle says: "The guerillas and other hangers on of the rebel army were very bold yesterday, and various squads ranged between Fairfax C. H. and Washington. One squad captured two of Gen. Sedgwick's staff officers; another band captured a captain and killed two soldiers; while another squad, quite numerous, succeeded in destroying a supply or sutler's train. These depredators will be attended to hereafter, as all the roads leading to the army are now strongly guarded."

*From Western North Carolina.*—A raid by some two or three hundred renegade Tennesseeans and North Carolinians was made from the direction of Greenville into Madison county, last week. They came in this direction as far as the Warm Springs. One mile below the Springs they shot old Mr. Garrett, as he was standing in his yard. He died in 35 minutes. He was about 70 years of age, a good citizen and a clever man. It was a cold blooded murder, and one at which humanity weeps and manhood blushes. The raiders carried off all the stock in the country, as far as they penetrated, and said they would be back again shortly.

Many threats have been made against this place, and reports of the advance of the enemy in heavy force have been rife for some days. The enemy, when he attemps to reach Asheville, will find "Jordan a hard road to travel"—preparations have been made to give him a reception he will not soon forget. Gen. Vance is wide awake, active and vigilant.—*Asheville News, 22d.*

*From the Valley.*—Last Tuesday a force of 330 yankee cavalry entered Winchester, and after capturing some half a dozen prisoners, left in the direction of Martinsburg. No other damage was done. The Valley has been unusually quiet until the descent of Gen. Imboden on Charleston.

The General succeeded in bringing off all the prisoners captured, except a Colonel and Lieut. Colonel, who, we learn, made their escape. This he succeeded in doing, notwithstanding the enemy followed him from Charlestown to Berryville, fighting and repulsing them all the way.—*Richmond Whig, 24th.*

*The Captures by our Army.*—Richmond, Oct. 24.—The following official dispatch was received at the War department yesterday:

Headq'rs Army of Northern Va., Oct. 23, 1863

Gen. S. Cooper, A. & I. G.:—Gen'l Imbeden, on the 18th, attacked the garrison at Charlestown, Shenandoah valley, captured 434 prisoners, with their arms, transportation and stores. To these add prisoners already forwarded, makes 2462. R. E. LEE.

*Official Report of the Cavalry Fight in Tennessee.*—Missionary Ridge, via Chickamauga, Oct. 21.—The following dispatch was received at headquarters this morning from Gen. Stevenson.

Charleston, Tenn., Oct'r 20.—The cavalry under Morrison and Debberell, attacked the enemy's cavalry in force at Philadelphus to-day, capturing about 400 prisoners, their artillery, small arms, camp equipage, &c. Our loss was nothing. The enemy was completely routed. The enemy were pursued to their defences at Loudon. Their loss is 700 prisoners, 50 wagons loaded with stores, 10 ambulances, 6 pieces of artillery, a lot of mules and horses, and other property.

"C. L. Stevenson, Maj. Gen. Comd'g."

All is quiet in front.

*More of Wheeler's Operations.*—Officers of Gen. Wheeler's command, who have returned, leaving their command near Courtland, Ala., report that during the trip, Gen. Wheeler destroyed and burned 1165 wagons, killed 3,000 mules, and between Nashville and Murfreesboro', tore up ten miles of the railroad. A large amount of government stores were destroyed at both McMinnville and Shelbyville, at both of which places the men were successful in clothing themselves in yankee uniforms. Wheeler's loss in the expedition, in killed, wounded and prisoners, as stated by the Atlanta Appeal, is variously estimated at from 500 to 1000 men. The enemy, in pursuit of him were ambuscaded near Farmington, Tenn., and badly damaged, though they succeeded in capturing Wheeler's artillery, and at the river in stampeding two of our regiments.

That portions of Middle Tennessee are represented as being completely devastated, no fall crops having been put in the ground.

*From Texas.*—Mobile, Oct. 24.—Maj. Asrase arrived here yesterday from Texas, passing through Louisiana and Texas, on his way to Richmond. He brings very little news. He heard nothing on the other side of our lines of the great defeat of Gen. Banks.

The Houston papers, of the 30th ult., state that Sabine Pass is being rapidly put in a condition to trouble the enemy in that vicinity. Since the grand victory the gunboat Clifton has been put in first rate fighting trim, and her armament is found of the best quality.

News has been received from Brownsville to the 16th ult. The French had not taken possession of Matamoras.

President Davis has just arrived from Mississippi, and will review the troops this evening.

*From New Orleans.*—Pascagoula, Oct. 23.—General Banks was in New Orleans on the 19th inst. [So Dick Taylor's victory in preceding page is a humbug.]

The Picayune says: A St. Louis telegram of the 9th reports that the Confederates in Arkansas have concentrated, and are threatening Fort Scott, on the borders of the Indian territory, and the ill fortune of Gen. Blount's attempt to keep them at bay cannot fail to inspire uneasiness as to the ultimate result.

*Reported Blockade of Mexico.*—A late number of the Brownsville (Texas) Flag, says that intelligence has been received at Matamoras from Vera Cruz, that the whole gulf coast of Mexico had been declared in a state of blockade by the French squadron, except the mouth of the Rio Grande, and ten miles next thereto. Under this declaration Matamoras is peculiarly fortunate, for her commerce just now is necessary, both to Mexico and Texas. We incline to the belief that the French Emperor is unwilling to do anything prejudicial to the Confederates, and that therefore he declines to close the port of Matamoras so long as we may have use for it.

*The President and Gen. Bragg.*—P. W. A. writes: It is understood that the President sustains Gen. Bragg, and that no change will be made in the command of the army. The latter has relieved Gen. Hill for his alleged tardiness on the morning of the 20th of September, and ordered him to report to Richmond. Rumor has it that Gen. H. has tendered, or will tender his resignation. A court of inquiry will probably be ordered in the cases of Gens. Polk and Hindman

*Yankee Liberty.*—The writ of *habeas corpus* is suspended throughout the United States for the present. Such is the substance of a recent ukase issued by Lincoln.—*Rich. Examiner, 24th.*

*W., C. and R. Railroad.*—At the annual meeting of the stockholders of the Wilmington, Charlotte & Rutherford Railroad Company, at Rockingham, N. C., on the 21st inst., the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:

President—R H Cowan, of Wilmington.

Directors—John Dawson, Wilmington; Joseph Green, Brunswick; John A McDowell, Bladen; Robt S French, Robeson; W L Steele, Richmond; S W Cole, Anson; S H Walkup, Union; S W Davis, Mecklenburg; C C Henderson, H W Guion, Lincoln; G Dickson, Cleveland; A G Logan, Rutherford county.

R P Atkinson, Chief Engineer and General Superintendent. Jas I McCallum, Secretary and Treasurer of Eastern Division. W H Allen, Master of Transportation. B S Guion, Engineer and Superintendent Western Division. V A McBee, Treasurer Western Division

*Wilmington Journal, 24th.*

*Escape of Prisoners—Sentinel killed.*—Yesterday morning four prisoners, all desperate characters and confined on serious charges, succeeded in escaping from Castle Thunder. They encountered the sentinel in front of the prison, and one of them walked up to him, vainly trying to stop their egress, placed the muzzle of the gun to his head and discharged it, causing instant death. The name of the murdered sentinel is Sutton Byrd, private in Co C, 53d N C Reg't. The poor boy's father was here, and accompanied the remains home. General Winder ordered an escort to accompany the body to the cars.—*Richmond Whig, 23d.*

Richmond, Oct'r 24.—*Gov. Morehead in Richmond.*—Ex Gov. Morehead, of North Carolina, at the invitation of a number of gentlemen, delivered an address in the Hall of the House of Delegates last night, on the Condition of the Currency. His views met with considerable favor.

The next meeting of the Young Ladies' Knitting Society will be at the residence of Mr Wm Bell, at the Arsenal. Oct'r 26.

## FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—October 26.

REVIEW OF THE MARKET.

Bacon 2 00 to 2 25. Lard 2 00
Beef 50 cts. by side, 60 at retail.
Beeswax 2 00.
Butter 3 00.
Coffee, $8 to $10.
Cotton 75.
Cotton Yarn—$8 to $25 per bunch.
Chickens 75 to 1 50.
Copperas 1 50 to $2.
Dried Fruit—Apples 25 to 30, Peaches 35 to 40.
Eggs 1 25 per dozen.
Extract Logwood $4 to $5 per lb.
Flour 60 00 to 65 00.
Fodder 4 00 per hundred. Hay $4. Shucks $4.
Grain—Corn 5 25. Wheat 10 50. Rye 4 50. Oats 3 50. Peas, cow 3 50 to 4 00, white 5 00.
Hides—Green 2 00, dry 3 00 to 3 50.
Iron—Swedes $1 25.
Leather—Upper 7 00 to 10 00 per lb., Sole $6 to $8.
Liquors—Corn Whiskey $25 to $40 per gallon; Apple Brandy $25 to $40; Peach Brandy $25 to $40.
Molasses—Country made $6 to $10; N. O. $10 to $12
Nails—$125 per keg, retailing at 1 50 to 1 75 per lb.
Onions $5 per bushel.
Potatoes—Irish, $4 per bushel; sweet, 5 00 to 5 50.
Rice 22½ cts. by the cask.
Sugar—$2 50 at retail.
Fayetteville 4-4 Sheetings 87½ to 2 50.
Salt $20 per bushel.
Soap—Family Bar 80 cts. per lb.; Toilet 2 00.
Spirits Turpentine 1 50 to $2 per gallon.
Tallow 1 25 to 1 50. Wool $3 to $4.

Corrected by E. L. Pemberton.

### Office of the Literary Board,

Raleigh, Oct. 2d, 1863.

The President and Directors of the Literary Fund having made distribution of said Fund, have directed the following tabular statement to be published, showing the Fall Distribution of each County, and the sum total during the year.

The amount of said Fall distribution will be paid to the persons entitled to the same, upon application to the Treasurer of the Literary Fund.

The Counties of Clay, Mitchell and Transylvania will receive their share from the Counties out of which they were respectively formed.

ZEBULON B. VANCE, *President ex-officio.*
R. H. Battle, Jr., *Secretary to the Board.*

| Counties. | | Fed Pop | Spring Dis. | Fall Dis. | Total Dis. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Alamance | | 10,475 | $1217 68 | $1522 10 | $2739 78 |
| Alexander | | 6,778 | 671 68 | 839 60 | 1511 28 |
| Anson | | 10,884 | 1285 25 | 1561 56 | 2846 81 |
| Alleghany | | 3,507 | 407 58 | 509 49 | 917 05 |
| Ashe | | 7,800 | 906 74 | 1133 42 | 2040 16 |
| Beaufort | | 12,428 | 1444 75 | 1805 94 | 3250 69 |
| Bertie | | 11,036 | 1282 91 | 1603 64 | 2886 55 |
| Bladen [Note 1 | | 9,844 | 1146 67 | 1432 34 | 2580 01 |
| Brunswick | | 6,954 | 808 88 | 1010 47 | 1818 85 |
| Buncombe | | 11,882 | 1381 26 | 1726 57 | 3107 83 |
| Burke | | 8,288 | 963 46 | 1204 32 | 2167 78 |
| Cabarrus | 2 | 9,380 | 1084 59 | 1355 74 | 2440 33 |
| Caldwell | | 7,064 | 821 17 | 1026 46 | 1847 63 |
| Camden | | 4,492 | 522 19 | 652 74 | 1174 93 |
| Carteret | 8 | 7,398 | 860 01 | 1075 01 | 1935 02 |
| Caswell | 4 | 12,473 | 1449 95 | 1812 44 | 3262 39 |
| Catawba | 5 | 10,064 | 1169 91 | 1462 80 | 2632 30 |
| Chatham | 6 | 16,607 | 1930 82 | 2413 15 | 4343 67 |
| Cherokee | | 8,068 | 1041 35 | 1301 69 | 2343 04 |
| Chowan | | 5,357 | 622 74 | 778 42 | 1401 16 |
| Cleaveland | | 11,495 | 1336 26 | 1670 30 | 3006 56 |
| Columbus | | 7,612 | 884 88 | 1106 10 | 1990 98 |
| Craven | | 13,797 | 1603 87 | 2004 84 | 3608 71 |
| Cumberland | 7 | 14,037 | 1631 76 | 2039 70 | 3671 46 |
| Currituck | | 6,406 | 744 68 | 930 85 | 1675 53 |
| Davidson | 8 | 15,371 | 1786 84 | 2233 55 | 2663 00 |
| Davie | 9 | 7,537 | 876 16 | 1095 20 | 1971 36 |
| Duplin | 10 | 12,936 | 1503 78 | 1879 72 | 3383 50 |
| Edgecombe | | 13,333 | 1549 93 | 1937 4 | 3487 34 |
| Forsyth | 11 | 11,985 | 1393 23 | 1741 54 | 3134 77 |
| Franklin | | 11,278 | 1311 04 | 1638 80 | 2949 84 |
| Gaston | 12 | 8,431 | 980 08 | 1225 10 | 2205 18 |
| Gates | | 6,883 | 800 13 | 1000 16 | 1800 29 |
| Granville | | 18,962 | 2204 28 | 2755 36 | 4959 64 |
| Greene | | 6,346 | 737 71 | 922 14 | 1659 85 |
| Guilford | | 18,606 | 2162 91 | 2703 64 | 4866 55 |
| Halifax | 13 | 15,301 | 1778 70 | 2223 37 | 4002 07 |
| Harnett | 14 | 7,005 | 814 32 | 1017 90 | 1832 22 |
| Haywood | | 5,676 | 659 84 | 824 77 | 1484 59 |
| Henderson | | 9,898 | 1150 27 | 1437 84 | 2588 11 |
| Hertford | | 7,726 | 898 13 | 1122 66 | 2020 79 |
| Hyde | | 6,617 | 769 21 | 961 51 | 1732 72 |
| Iredell | | 13,676 | 1589 81 | 1987 26 | 3577 07 |
| Jackson | | 5,416 | 629 60 | 787 00 | 1416 60 |
| Johnston | | 13,690 | 1591 44 | 1989 30 | 3580 74 |
| Jones | | 4,365 | 507 42 | 634 27 | 1141 64 |
| Lenoir | | 8,158 | 948 35 | 1185 44 | 2133 79 |
| Lincoln | | 7,349 | 854 30 | 1067 87 | 1922 17 |
| Macon | | 5,796 | 673 67 | 842 09 | 1515 76 |
| Madison | | 5,823 | 676 91 | 846 14 | 1523 05 |
| Martin | | 8,468 | 984 38 | 1230 47 | 2214 85 |
| McDowell | 15 | 6,598 | 767 00 | 958 75 | 1725 75 |
| Mecklenburg | 16 | 14,758 | 1715 59 | 2144 49 | 3860 08 |
| Montgomery | | 6,920 | 804 43 | 1005 54 | 1809 97 |
| Moore | | 10,420 | 1211 30 | 1514 12 | 2725 42 |
| Nash | 17 | 9,815 | 1140 97 | 1426 21 | 2567 18 |
| New Hanover | | 17,582 | 2043 87 | 2554 85 | 4598 72 |
| Northampton | | 10,653 | 1238 38 | 1547 98 | 2786 36 |
| Onslow | | 7,457 | 866 86 | 1083 57 | 1950 43 |
| Orange | | 14,905 | 1732 67 | 2165 84 | 3898 51 |
| Pasquotank | | 7,747 | 900 57 | 1125 71 | 2026 28 |
| Perquimons | 18 | 5,820 | 676 56 | 845 70 | 1522 26 |
| Person | 19 | 9,143 | 1062 85 | 1328 56 | 2391 41 |
| Pitt | | 12,691 | 1475 30 | 1844 12 | 3319 42 |
| Polk | | 3,795 | 441 16 | 551 45 | 992 51 |
| Randolph | | 16,135 | 1876 66 | 2344 57 | 4220 23 |
| Richmond | | 8,828 | 1026 23 | 1282 79 | 2309 02 |
| Robeson | 20 | 13,307 | 1546 90 | 1933 62 | 3480 52 |
| Rockingham | | 14,219 | 1652 93 | 2066 18 | 3719 09 |
| Rowan | 21 | 13,014 | 1512 85 | 1891 06 | 3403 91 |
| Rutherford | | 10,617 | 1234 20 | 1542 75 | 2776 95 |
| Sampson | 22 | 13,812 | 1605 62 | 2007 02 | 3612 64 |
| Stanly | | 7,333 | 852 44 | 1065 55 | 1917 99 |
| Stokes | | 9,414 | 1094 35 | 1367 94 | 2462 29 |
| Surry | 23 | 9,881 | 1148 64 | 1435 80 | 2584 44 |
| Tyrrell | | 4,304 | 500 33 | 625 41 | 1125 74 |
| Union | | 10,301 | 1197 87 | 1497 34 | 2695 21 |
| Wake | 24 | 24,334 | 2828 77 | 3535 96 | 6364 73 |
| Washington | | 5,371 | 624 87 | 780 46 | 1404 83 |
| Warren | 25 | 11,566 | 1344 52 | 1680 65 | 3025 17 |
| Watauga | | 4,915 | 572 35 | 714 20 | 1285 55 |
| Wayne | 26 | 12,726 | 1479 36 | 1849 21 | 3328 57 |
| Wilkes | | 14,266 | 1658 38 | 2072 99 | 3731 37 |
| Wilson | 27 | 8,321 | 967 29 | 1209 12 | 2176 41 |
| Yadkin | | 10,138 | 1178 51 | 1473 15 | 2651 66 |
| Yancey | | 8,510 | 987 26 | 1236 57 | 2225 85 |
| | | | 100000 00 | 125000 00 | 225000 00 |

Deduct for deaf and dumb and blind.

Note 1.—David J Watson, Eliza J C Watson and Joe Watson, Deaf and Dumb, 225 00.
Note 2.—Maggie Bromley, Blind, 75 00.
Note 3.—Sarah W Bushall, Blind, 75 00.
Note 4.—Minerva A Walker, Deaf and Dumb, 75 00.
Note 5.—Caswell M Cobb, Deaf and Dumb, 75 00.
Note 6.—William C Abernathy, Deaf and Dumb, Sarah C Fooshee, Blind, 150 00.
Note 7.—George W Hartie, Blind, John McCorquadale and Mary McCorquadale, Deaf and Dumb, 225 00.
Note 8.—James Swing, Blind, 75 00.
Note 9.—Enoch Orrell, Blind, 75 00.
Note 10.—Nancy J Blanchard, Ellen Johnson, Deaf and Dumb, 150 00.
Note 11.—John W C Luper, Deaf and Dumb, 75 00.
Note 12.—Jonas M Cortnen, Blind, 75 00.
Note 13.—George L Jones, Blind, 75 00.
Note 14.—Wm Holt, Jas Holt, Deaf and Dumb, 150 00.
Note

## A PLAN OF FINANCIAL RELIEF.

The Committee on Banks of the House of Delegates of Virginia have devised and reported, through their chairman, Mr. Buford, of Pittsylvania, a plan of financial relief, which will not only command attention from the highly respectable source from which it emanates, and its intrinsic merits, but will receive a more general and encouraging consideration from the fact that the Secretary of the Confederate Treasury expresses his hearty concurrence in the plan," and declares that he will take pleasure in recommending to Congress the legislation requisite to carry it out, if adopted by the Legislature of Virginia." We propose, therefore, the fullest summary of the Committee's report that our present space admits of. The plan, it will be observed, embraces the main features of that submitted by Ex-Governor Morehead, of North Carolina, in his letter to the President, published by us in a late issue.

After giving expression to their sense of the pressing and momentous character of the subject, the Committee assume, properly, that any plan to be effective, must embody two fundamental conditions: "First, the retirement from circulation of as much of the Confederate issues as will reduce the volume of currency within reasonable limits; and, secondly, the cessation of such issues by the Government as its chief resource to meet its current demands." The Committee think it desirable to accomplish this by the voluntary action of the people, rather than by compulsion of law, through the agency of a forced loan. They therefore propose to raise from the people, corporations and States of the Confederacy a loan of four hundred millions of dollars, for which the Government is to give its bonds, bearing six per cent. interest, guaranteed by the best security that can be afforded, and permanently exempted from taxation. The terms and conditions of the loan as set forth by the Committee themselves, are the following:

I. As soon as $100,000,000 of the proposed loan shall have been paid in, the Confederate Treasury Department shall cease to issue or circulate treasury notes not theretofore issued or circulated, and shall cancel monthly thereafter, of its issue then in circulation, an amount equal to the amount paid in during such month, on such loan; except that so much thereof may be re-issued as the wants of the Government shall indispensably require, after the entire exhaustion of other available resources, and only when such re-issue shall have been expressly authorized by Congress.

II. All subscriptions to said loan by others than States to be paid within sixty days from the date thereof, and those by States, on or before the 1st of May, 1864. For the amount so paid, the subscriber shall receive from the Confederate Treasury Department a certificate, entitling him, on and after the 1st of May 1864, to an equivalent amount in bonds of the Confederate Government, coupon or registered, as he shall elect, bearing six per cent. interest from the date of payment, redeemable at the end of twenty years; both principal and interest to be exempted from taxation, and secured by pledge of adequate export duties; the interest to be payable semi-annually, and receivable in payment of public dues to the Confederate Government. Or in the event that Congress shall fail, on or before the 1st of May 1864, to authorize the issue of such stock, or that the aggregate subscription to said loan shall not by that period have reached the sum of $400,000,000, such certificate shall entitle the holder, at his option, to demand the amount thereof either in said stocks, or in treasury notes, with interest at six per centum per annum from the date of payment.

III. That the State of Virginia will subscribe and provide for payment of the sum of fifteen millions to said loan, upon condition only, that her sister States east of the Mississippi river will undertake respectively to contribute thereto in such equitable ratio as will secure an aggregate subscription by States, of at least seventy-five millions.

In fixing the amount of the proposed subscription at $400,000,000, the committee state that they acted upon the following data, derived from official sources: The amount of outstanding treasury notes now in circulation is, in round numbers, $550,000,000. By the first of December proximo, it cannot fall short of $650,000,000, with all the aids that may be expected from taxation then realised—thus leaving the aggregate circulation, at the earliest period at which any depletion from the proposed loan could be expected to begin, at $650,000,000 of treasury notes alone. The $100,000,000 proposed to be paid into the treasury before the cessation of issue is required to take effect may, if the wants of the Government require it, be again reissued; thus, in fact, fixing the actual amount of reduction at $300,000,000—leaving the circulation still at the sum of $250,000,000 of treasury notes—beyond which it is assumed that it cannot go without producing such effects in the enhancement of prices as would seriously endanger any financial system, by inducing distrust and stimulating speculation.

As a further assurance of the ability of the country to withdraw the proposed sum from circulation without reducing its financial means to a point below the demands of business, the committee estimate the aggregate amount of money, other than Confederate issues—namely, coin, bank notes, State treasury notes, &c.—at $180,000,000, which, though for the most part withdrawn from circulation still remains as an available resource for business purposes, or as constituting part of the means for making the projected loan. This sum added to the $650,000,000 Confederate issues, which it is estimated will be in circulation by the 1st December, makes a grand total of $830,000,000, from which the deduction of $400,000,000 for the loan, would still leave for the ordinary uses of the people the sum of $430,000,000, a sum more than double that employed in the business operations of the Confederate States before the war. It may safely be assumed therefore, as the committee say, that at least $400,000,000 of the moneyed capital of the Southern States may be devoted to investment in government securities, without hazarding in any degree an undue contraction of the currency for all the purposes of government and legitimate trade.

Upon the question whether so large a sum may be attracted from general circulation for investment in the stocks of the government, the committee declare that, without affecting to feel an absolute confidence, they are nevertheless persuaded that the chances of success are sufficiently encouraging to justify the effort. This belief results from a conviction, that there is an universal and urgent sense of the necessity of reducing circulation, and arresting the depreciation of the currency and the corresponding inflation of prices. All classes of the people appreciate the indispensable need of some action to secure these results, and realize the disastrous consequences, public and private, that must ensue, if no such action is taken. This all-pervading feeling would constitute a powerful support and stimulus to the exertions of those engaged in putting the plan in execution. But in addition to this, and perhaps superior to it, the committee rely upon the special attraction which the character of the stock created will offer to capital. The leading consideration which determines the attractiveness, as an investment, of a stock in the market, they are of opinion, is not generally so much the rate of interest as the adequacy of security. A high rate of interest is generally suggestive of ultimate insolvency. A special pledge of export duties as a guarantee for the punctual payment of interest and final redemption of principal would give this stock an advantage over any now in the market, except the first 15,000,000 loan, upon which there was a similar guarantee, and which now commands a premium of thirty per cent. on its registered and eighty on its coupon bonds. According to a recently published statement of the Secretary of the Treasury, export duties, at a moderate rate of imposition, will afford an ample security for an annual interest of over $18,000,000. But a stronger attraction than either of these, the committee think, will be the exemption of the stock from taxation, and the contrast it will present with every other form of property, upon which heavy burdens will have to be laid to meet the expenses of the war, and the debt that it will leave us.

The report of the committee concludes with the following just observations:

"To the plan submitted, your Committee are aware that objections may be urged, as they may and will be, to any plan. They have felt that the whole subject was environed with difficulties, that wisdom, patriotism and an iron will in the pursuit of what is deemed best for our country's cause, can alone surmount or obviate. In some respects they have found it necessary to modify their own views, in deference to the known condition and wants of the Government, and have presented the foregoing scheme, as in their judgment likely to incur fewest objections, and to accomplish the largest public good—leaving it to the brave spirit of a determined people, in a momentous crisis, to surmount all unavoidable difficulties when their liberties and honor are in peril. Great issues invoke great efforts. All others are worthless, amid the grand events that sweep our national destiny, with gigantic momentum, on to its development. Even the timid must become heroic in the presence of such issues as are tendered us in this struggle.

In conclusion, your committee respectfully recommend the adoption of the following resolutions:

1. Resolved by the General Assembly, That the people of Virginia will, under no circumstances, contemplate the cessation of hostilities until our enemies shall recognize our separation as final, and our independence as a nation, or shall withdraw their armies from southern soil; and that they will, in vindication of this purpose, and in union with the people of her sister States, devote their means to any extent made necessary by the exigencies of the war, to support the Government in its vigorous prosecution, and the expulsion of the enemy from our entire borders.

2. Resolved, That viewing with the deepest concern and apprehension the numerous private evils and the imminent public dangers which proceed from the present disordered condition of the currency, the State of Virginia will unite promptly with her sister States of the Confederacy in such equitable and considerate system or plan, by investment in Confederate securities or otherwise, as may be deemed prudent and requisite to preserve the faith of the Confederate Government, sustain its credit, and secure to it the means of conducting the present war to a successful termination.

3. Resolved, That in furtherance of the purposes expressed in the foregoing resolutions, the General Assembly deem it proper to provide by law for authorizing joint stock companies and other corporate bodies of this State, to invest such portion of their means as they may think proper, in the stock of the Confederate Government, and that the citizens of the State be urged to invest in like manner, with a view to a reduction of the circulation and the support of the Government.

4. Resolved, That a copy of the foregoing resolutions be communicated by the Governor to the executives of the other States of this Confederacy, with the request that they be laid before the Legislatures thereof, and some responsive action invited thereon at as early a day as practicable, and that he be requested to appoint one or more suitable persons as commissioners to said States, whose duty it shall be to visit said States at such time as the Governor shall deem most suitable, and to invite and facilitate, as far as practicable, the co-operation of said States in the purposes set forth in the foregoing resolutions.

## THE ENGINE REVERSED.

When Abraham Lincoln mounted the car of State, he announced, in his own elegant phraseology, that he intended to "run the machine as he found it!" After two years' hard fighting, he seems to have ceased comparing his Government to a mighty machine, and now likens it to a shoe-shop; for he talks only of "pegging away, pegging away."

On our side, we have made no comparisons. Nevertheless, we too have a machine to run as well as Lincoln, and at first it was the aim of every body to put on a full head of steam and run straight through to the terminus of independence without stopping. All the passengers were in a good humor with the Conductor and the Engineers, and above all, with each other. The train flew ahead, and the trip promised to be a short and pleasant one.

But of late the engine has been reversed. That engine—the true motive power of the war—is the good will, the affection and friendship of the people. When we all started, everybody was in love with everybody else, and each vied with the other to see which could do the most for the comfort, pleasure and safety of all the passengers in the train. No one dreamed that it was possible for anybody to do too much, or display too little selfishness. Life, property—everything was freely offered, and it never occurred to any one that the entire possessions of everybody were more than enough to give away, if occasion demanded.

How things have changed since the engine was reversed. Everybody is quarrelling, everybody is grasping, and nobody is helping or trying to help anybody. All are desperately bent on making themselves comfortable at the expense of their neighbors. Nobody cares what becomes of anybody, or if the train goes to smash, so he is saved. Everybody forgets that all will go to smash together, and that the only chance of individual safety is the safety of all. People seem to have lost their reason. Selfishness has made them maniacs and idiots.

Is there no way of re-reversing the engine, getting on the right track, and going ahead again? None in the world, unless the people go back to the plan they adopted at the beginning of the war of helping one another. Mutual assistance, not general robbery, is the law of national progress and success. So long as we play on each other the Yankee tricks of extortion and hoarding, we shall make no headway.—*Rich. Whig.*

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Those who visit the sick soldiers and do good in the hospitals, occasionally get a gleam of fun among all the sad scenes; for any wag who has been to the war seldom loses his humor, though he may have lost all else save that and honor. Witness a sketch from life: C——, good soul, after taking all the little comforts he could afford to give to the wounded soldiers, went into the hospitals for the fortieth time the other day, with his mite, consisting of several papers of cut chewing tobacco—solace for the wounded, as he called it. He came to one bed, where a poor fellow lay cheerfully humming a tune, and studying out faces on the papered wall. "Got a fever?" asked C. "No," answered the soldier. "Got a cold?" "Yes, cold lead." "Where?" "Well, to tell you the truth, it's pretty well scattered. First there's a bullet in my right arm—they hain't dug that out yet. One in my right leg—hit the bone—that fellow hurts. One through my left hand—that fell out. And I tell you what, friend, with all this lead in me, I feel, generally speaking, a little heavy all over."—*Chattanooga Rebel.*

*The French Fashions.*—A letter from Paris says:

Two things strike one as particularly novel in ladies' costumes at Trouville; first, the very pretty chamois colored leather boots, coming half way up the leg and either buttoned or laced at the side, the tops being ornamented with a silk cord and two small tassels; and, secondly, the *cannes*, or in plain English, walking sticks, sported by the most elegant of the votaries of fashion. These canes are simply wooden sticks, more or less carved and ornamented, with flat gilt tops, and finished off, like the boots, with a cord and tassel.

## PRESIDENT DAVIS AT THE WEST.

The President has issued the following address to Bragg's army:—

H'QRS ARMY OF TENNESSEE,
October 14, 1863.

Soldiers! A grateful country recognizes your arduous services, and rejoices over your glorious victory on the field of Chickamauga! When your countrymen shall more fully learn the adverse circumstances under which you attacked the enemy, though they cannot be more thankful, they may admire more the gallantry and patriotic devotion which secured your success. Representatives of every State of the Confederacy, your steps have been followed up with affectionate solicitude by friends in every portion of the country. Defenders of the heart of our territory, your movements have been the object of intensest anxiety. The hopes of our cause greatly depend upon you, and happy it is that all can securely rely upon your achieving whatever, under the blessing of Providence, human power can effect. Though you have done much, very much yet remains to be done. Behind you is a people providing for your support, and depending on you for protection. Before you is a country devastated by your ruthless invader, where gentle woman, feeble age and helpless infancy have been subjected to outrages with out parallel in the warfare of civilized nations.

With eager eyes they watch for your coming to their deliverance, and the homeless refugee pines for the hour when your victorious arms shall restore his family to the shelter from which they have been driven. Forced to take up arms to vindicate the political rights, the freedom, equality and State sovereignty, which were the heritage purchased by the blood of your revolutionary sires, you have but the alternative of slavish submission to despotic usurpation, or the independence which vigorous, united, persistent effort will secure. All which fires a manly breast, nerves the patriot, and exalts the hero, is present to stimulate and maintain you. Nobly have you redeemed the pledges given in the name of Freedom,' to the memory of your ancestors, and the rights of your posterity.

That you may complete the mission to which you are devoted, will require of you such exertion in the future as you have made in the past, continuance in the patient endurance of toil and danger, and that self-denial which rejects every consideration at variance with the public service, as unworthy of the holy cause in which you are engaged.

When the war shall have ended, the highest meed of praise will be due, and probably given, to him who has claimed least for himself, in proportion to the service he has rendered, and the bitterest self-reproach which may hereafter haunt the memory of any one, will be to him who has allowed selfish aspirations to prevail over a desire for the public good.

United, as you are, in a common destiny, obedience and cordial co-operation are absolutely necessary, and there is no higher duty than that which requires each to render to all what is due to their station. He who sows the seeds of discontent and distrust prepares for the harvest of slaughter and defeat.

To zeal you have added gallantry; to gallantry energy; to energy fortitude. Crown these with harmony, due subordination, and cheerful support of lawful authority, that the measure of your duty may be full. I fervently hope that the ferocious war, so unjustly waged against our country may soon be ended; that with the blessing of peace you may be restored to your homes and useful pursuits, and I pray that our Heavenly Father may cover you with the shield of his protection in the hours of battle, and endow you with the virtues which will close your trials in victory complete.

JEFFERSON DAVIS.

At Selma, on his return from the Army, the President was enthusiastically welcomed by the citizens *en masse*. The President congratulated the people upon meeting them under such favorable circumstances. He spoke in glowing terms of the gallant Alabamians on every battle field, and said that if the non-conscripts of Alabama will gather their horses, &c., and go to the rescue by guarding Courtlandt and other points, thereby relieving the regular soldiers from the necessity of doing this sort of duty, such blows would be dealt the enemy as he will find it difficult to recover from. In this way the most effectual aid can be given the gallant Wheeler and others who are carrying out the plans of the noble Longstreet, under the supervision of Price and Bragg. In this way the President is confident that Rosecranz can be crushed to dust, and only by the force of arms can the Yankees be brought to reason, or their plans for our subjugation defeated. Self reliance is now our duty. We should not look to Europe for aid, for such is not to be expected, and our only alternative is to sustain ourselves with renewed energy, determination and little more sacrifices on the part of the people. The President firmly believes that next Spring will see the invaders driven from our borders; then farmers, who are now refugees, can return to their families and pursue their business unmolested as heretofore. In fact he believes that the defeat of Rosecranz will practically end the war.

*An Incident at Chickamauga.*—The following is from a letter to the Hendersonville, N.C. Times:

"Walker's Division fought near the centre. It suffered fearfully, for it was here that the enemy made his most stubborn stand. The 29th N. C. Reg't, in Ector's Brigade, was in this Division, and was badly cut up. It lost over two-thirds killed, wounded and missing. Gallant "*Tars*"—they knew no fear!

Col. Dave Coleman's 39th N. C. covered itself with glory. It made repeated charges, and was in the thickest of the fight. Col. Coleman, with his gallant boys, captured one of the finest batteries the Yankees had, which contributed materially to the success of the day.

"Col. Coleman sent the battery and prisoners captured by his glorious 39th N. C., to the rear. On going on the field, I met the battery with three or four yankees to each piece, acting as drivers. At first I feared the yankees had broken our centre, and were about to plant artillery in our rear. I was in too close proximity to escape, should such be the case, and remained on my horse until the Yankees came up, when I accosted one of the drivers: "Hallo, Yankees, where are you going with that artillery?" To which one of the yankees replied: "Oh, we got all your artillery at Vicksburg, and are bringing it back to you." I still could not solve the mystery. Why a pack of yankees should so unceremoniously drive so fine a lot of artillery to our rear I could not conceive. So when the next piece came up, also driven by Yankees, I repeated the inquiry, when a Yankee who seemed to be rather shrewd, replied, "The d—d rebel "*Tar Heels*," (North Carolinians) who captured it, didn't have live men enough left to bring off the battery, and we wished to accommodate them."

"I learned from one of Col. Coleman's men who was riding on the ammunition chest, that they did not understand driving the artillery, and concluded to amuse themselves by making the former owners of the battery act as drivers."

*Skirmish in Madison.*—Capt. W. R. West's cavalry company from this county, and Capt. J. S. McElroy's from Yancy, had a skirmish with the enemy on Laurel, in the adjoining county of Madison, one day last week. Result—three Federal recruiting officers killed and two captured. Nobody hurt on our side.—*Asheville News.*

## FROM NORTHERN VIRGINIA.

The real news from the army of Gen. Lee does not confirm the almost innumerable reports which were in circulation on Saturday.

A pretty severe engagement was fought at Bristow Station, on the Orange and Alexandria Railroad, on Wednesday afternoon between two brigades of Gen. Hill's corps—Cook's and Kirkland's, and a heavy force of the enemy. The enemy were posted in a railroad cut, and in advancing upon them our men were exposed to a galling fire. Our loss was quite severe—estimated by some to be not less than one thousand in killed, wounded, and missing. In addition to this we suffered a loss of seven pieces of artillery. Gens. Cook, Posey and and Kirkland are reported wounded. Many of our wounded fell into the hands of the enemy; but that night they fell back, and our badly wounded were recovered, besides a number of the enemy's seriously wounded.

The next morning a portion of Gen. Ewell's corps had a fight with the enemy, in which we captured about five hundred prisoners.

An officer who was wounded in the fight of Wednesday, and who came down on the Central train last night, informs us that there were about 1,000 Yankee prisoners at Rapidan Station yesterday morning.—*Richmond Dispatch, 19th.*

From conversations with wounded men and officers who arrived from the seat of war yesterday and the day before, we learn that a partial engagement occurred at Bristow Station Wednesday, between Cook's and Kirkland's brigades, and a large number of the enemy. The latter concealed themselves behind the railroad, while in their rear and beyond the road, they had a line of skirmishers, who retired gradually on the approach of our men, and when we got near the road the yankees arose and fired on our men, wounding quite a large number. It is further stated that our troops were ordered at this point to retire, and while doing so lost most of the wounded. The occasion of this order, it is said, was the failure of a division to come up to time, who had been ordered to advance with the object of flanking the enemy's right.

On Thursday another fight is reported to have occurred at Manassas, in which a portion of Johnson's division was captured. There was no general engagement, and no "ten thousand prisoners" captured.

Our loss in killed was considerable. The wounded number probably 500, 200 of whom arrived at Gordonsville yesterday morning. The badly wounded remain at Rappahannock and Rapidan Stations. Gens. Cook, Posey and Kirkland are reported wounded, but not dangerously.

The yankees continued their retreat Wednesday night, leaving most of their dead and wounded, of whom there were a large number, behind. Our wounded state that the retreat of the enemy was disordered, and that the ground was strewn with fire-arms and accoutrements. The last report from Meade is that he is on the other side of Bull Run.

The above is principally derived from statements of wounded men, and we give them as reports. Many, however, concur in their statements.

From reasons which it is unnecessary to mention now, but which will more clearly appear hereafter, there is no probability of a general engagement or further fighting in Northern Virginia, for the present, at least.—*Whig.*

GORDONSVILLE, Oct. 19.—All is quiet in front. It is reported that the loss in the fight at Bristow on Wednesday, amounts in Cook's brigade to 509 in killed and wounded, and in Kirkland's to 616. The killed in both brigades were about 200.

The enemy's loss is not known.

The Yankees claim a decided victory at Bristow Station. Meade telegraphed to Washington that he captured five pieces of artillery, two stand of colors, and 450 prisoners.

One result of the advance to Manassas is a considerable addition to our stock of Rail Road iron.

*From Northwestern Virginia.*—Late news from the Northwestern portion of the State represents that the forces under Col. Wm. L. Jackson have recently made a rich haul upon the enemy at a point known as Bulltown, in Braxton county. Information reached Col. J. in the early part of last week that there was a large number of the enemy's wagons at that place, guarded by some three hundred men, who were left in charge of them, the main body of the enemy's forces in that section having been sent to reinforce Rosecranz. With the force at his disposal Col. Jackson pushed off to Bulltown, where he captured the whole Yankee guard and a large number of wagons, horses, and equipments.—*Rich. Dispatch, 19th.*

*Wheeler's Raid.*—CHICKAMAUGA, Oct. 17.—A heavy freshet in the Tennessee river has carried away the enemy's pontoons at Chattanooga. Reinforcements from Meade's army are at Bridgeport and other points, water bound.

Authentic intelligence from Wheeler says he passed around Rosecranz, destroyed their stores at McMinnville and other points, burnt the railroad bridges and trestles, and destroyed 700 wagons. He was attacked and pursued by a superior force, and lost a number of men, but took a number of prisoners, and finally recrossed the river at Decatur.

The enemy are very much distressed for food. In many instances their pickets have sold their blankets, canteens, &c., to ours for a few crackers. They say they are nearly starving.

*Cor. Richmond Dispatch.*

*In Close Quarters.*—During this forenoon, whilst some freight, which arrived by the Southern train, was being taken into the Express office, attention was attracted to one of the boxes by seeing some hair protruding from a crack in the box, when it was examined and found to contain some one. The box was opened, and a man calling himself Wm. White, was taken out. The account he gives of himself is that he is a native of Barbadoes, that he came to Selma, Ala., in the steamship Neptune; and from thence to Savannah. Wishing to leave Savannah, and being unable to procure a passport to get out, a friend of his nailed him up in the box and shipped him for Charleston, and thence to this place.

The box was marked Lieut. W. T. White, N. C. R., Wilmington, N. C., Camp Williams. He states that he was shipped from Savannah on the 18th, whilst we learn from one of the Express men that the box was entered on the way bill at Charleston, on the 17th inst. White has been placed in charge of the civil authorities, where an examination of the matter will be had.

*Wilmington Journal, 20th.*

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A distinguished jurist, who is generally deemed an invaluable adjunct of Gen. Pillow's Bureau of conscription, was in this city last week. We happened near when he entered a fashionable extortioner's den on White Hall street. He asked for an overcoat. The tradesman exhibited a plain cassimere coat, which fitted admirably well the elongated proportions of the Chief Justice. He was decidedly pleased, and actually felt himself fortunate in having found such a garment.

Turning to the tradesman, the Judge asked the price.

"Eight hundred dollars!!" was the answer. The judge dropped the dry goods, and hurrying frantically to the telegraph office, advised Gen. Pillow that —— of White Hall street was surely liable to conscription. We learn he has gone up."

*Atlanta Reg.*

## Congressional Cards.

Messrs. E. J. Hale & Sons: A card appeared in a late issue of the Observer, signed "Cumberland," which contains the following statement: "In the recent Convention of North Carolina an ordinance was introduced by Hon. Asa Biggs known as the 'Alien and Sedition Law,' and Mr. Robert Strange who is a candidate for Congress in this District is reported as voting for that odious bill of abominations." Will you allow me a place in your paper to reply to the foregoing statement.

A committee to which was referred an ordinance concerning Test Oaths reported through their chairman, Judge Biggs, to the Convention an ordinance entitled "An Ordinance to define and punish sedition and to prevent the danger which may arise from persons disaffected to the State." The report stated that the committee without division concur in the necessity and propriety of the first and second sections of the ordinance which proposes to define and punish sedition. In the opinion of a majority of the committee it is also necessary and proper to adopt the other sections of the ordinance which make it the duty of all male persons in the State to take an oath of allegiance, except volunteers, who by their own acts had shown their devotion to their government," &c.

There was no direct vote upon this ordinance. After some discussion a motion was made to indefinitely postpone the whole ordinance. While this motion was pending, any motion to amend or strike out was out of order. The mover was requested to withdraw his motion in order that the Test Oath might be stricken out, but he declined doing so. I was not in favor of the Test Oath, but I voted against the motion to indefinitely postpone, for I thought that some legislation might be had with advantage upon the subject embraced in the 1st and 2d sections, which proposed to define and punish sedition. Among other provisions contained in this proposed law of the committee was one that any person who should attempt to convey intelligence to the enemy should be deemed guilty, &c. As the mere attempt would not amount to treason, it was proper in my judgment that this and some other offences named in the ordinance, should be declared criminal, and the offenders tried by the courts of the country, not left to the military authorities to deal with. For these reasons I voted against the motion to indefinitely postpone. I did not vote for the Test Oath, and would not have done so if a vote had been taken upon that question.

Very respectfully,
ROBERT STRANGE

Wilmington, Oct. 17, 1863.

### To the Voters of the 2d Congressional District.

FELLOW CITIZENS: I am a candidate for your suffrages at the next ensuing Congressional election. From different parts of this District citizens, respectable in number as in character, and irrespective of old political associations, have earnestly and repeatedly expressed to me their desire that I should become a candidate, and it is gratifying to me to know that while I follow my own inclinations in wishing to represent you in the next Congress, I am obeying the wishes of a large number of my fellow countrymen.

My connection with the army has long removed me from that familiar intercourse with the people at home that would, under different circumstances, be so desirable, in order to be instructed in regard to public questions of policy before the country; with the soldiers, however, with whom I have shared as Captain of a company so long the fatigues and exposures of the march and the bivouac, and the toils and dangers of duty, the case is different. I know his wants, and for him and his I feel, as should every warm-hearted patriot, the most profound sympathy. If I am elected I will use what industry and ability I possess to fulfil the obligations of the Representative to both classes. On the contrary, if the people should not choose to elect me, I will abide their judgment with the conviction that I have no right to criticise it because it is given against me.

I am fully sensible of the distinction conferred by being elected to the position for which I am a candidate, and I shall be as proud to receive as I shall be anxious and earnest to prove myself worthy of the responsible trust; but let the result be what it may, whether it shall be to retain me in my present line of duty or to transfer me to a new field, my efforts and my energies will be devoted to the cause of my struggling country, the paramount interest of which is to establish its separation from the North and obtain its recognition in the great family of nations as a free and independent nationality.

EDWARD C. YELLOWLEY.

Oct 19 1t

### To My Friends in Fayetteville and Vicinity:

IN taking leave of your town and retiring to a School in the country, permit me to say, that if any of you who have had daughters under my care value my instruction and have sufficient confidence in me to trust them to my care, I think there can be no doubt that the improvement they may have derived here will be increased *there*, both because they will have less to draw off attention, and because my time and interest being taken up almost exclusively in their cultivation as well by companionship as by book, I shall certainly communicate more general knowledge to them in this new locality. I should hope too that the healthiness of the situation during all the hot season will give pupils more elasticity of mind and steadiness of diligence during that languid period of the year. Persons from the low country may be glad to find a school which is in session in the summer, and may like to retreat thither and be with their daughters when the approach of warm weather usually drives them to the back country.

Respectfully,
W. HOOPER.

Mineral Springs, Chatham Co., Oct. 19, 1863. 1t

### Caution to Bankers, Brokers and Others.

THE public are hereby cautioned against receiving any of the OLD ISSUE of the Farmers' Bank of North Carolina, especially any notes that are at all *mutilated* or THAT HAVE BEEN PASTED.

HOW TO KNOW THE OLD ISSUE.

*All the new issue* of this Bank have "GREENSBORO," printed in large letters on the face and are signed "Cyrus P. Mendenhall, President" and "W. A. Caldwell, Cashier," and all other notes of the Farmers' Bank of N. C NOT SO SIGNED and *printed are* OLD ISSUE and should be received with caution, as most of the genuine notes of the old issue have been *redeemed and cancelled.*

On the 24th of August, 1863, we learn, a Regiment from Pennsylvania took forcibly from the vault in Elizabeth City, a large amount of the OLD ISSUE of said Bank which had been cancelled and which doubtless they will attempt to pass.

The notes were cancelled with a punch by perforating each note with a number of holes one fourth of an inch in diameter which is obvious to the most casual observer, where the notes have not been further *mutilated* or *pasted.*

All $1 and $2 certificates of this Bank should be rejected, the genuine having been redeemed and cancelled, and some of the genuine impressions having been stolen with the cancelled notes, spurious signatures no doubt will be attached to them.

Persons having of the old issue not cancelled will please present it and receive new issue for it or the notes of other Banks as they may prefer.

By order of the Board of Directors at Greensboro', N. C., 22d Sept. 1863.

CYRUS P. MENDENHALL, President.
W. A. CALDWELL, Secretary. 67*8m

### State of North Carolina,

ROBESON COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions Aug. Term, 1863. John McQueen and wife Henrietta, vs. Arch'd McRimmon, John McRimmon, Angus McCallum and wife Mary Ann, Margaret McRimmon, Harrison McRimmon and Murdoch McRimmon.

Petition for Partition of Land.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Jno. McRimmon and Angus McCallum and wife Mary Ann, Defendants in this cause, reside beyond the limits of this State: It is therefore, on motion, ordered by the Court, that advertisement be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said Defendants of the filing of this petition, and that unless they appear at the next term of this Court and answer the petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, John A. Rowland, Clerk of our said Court, at office in Lumberton, the 4th Monday of August 1863.

71*6pd JNO A. ROWLAND, Clerk.

### State of North Carolina,

RICHMOND COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, July Term, 1863.

Sarah Gibson vs. Hiram Gibson and others.

Petition for Dower.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Nelson Gibson, Hiram Gibson and Pleasant Gibson, Defendants in this case, reside beyond the limits of this State: Ordered that publication be made for six weeks successively in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying said Defendants of the filing of this Petition, and that unless they appear at the next Term of this Court to be held for the County of Richmond, at the Court House in Rockingham on the 3d Monday of October next, and answer the Petition, the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte as to them.

Witness, Louis H. Webb, Clerk of said Court, at Office a Rockingham, the 3d Monday in July 1863.

65*6pd] L. H. WEBB, Clerk.


## W. MacINTYRE

HAS RECEIVED

360 GROSS BLACK and PLAIN BOOKS and EYES:

955 Boxes Mat'd Hair Pins;
400 Boxes Black Pins;
25 Reams Ruled Letter Paper;
16 Reams Ruled Post Paper.

Oct. 5, 1863. 69*5w

## PUBLICATIONS

BY BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.

MYRTLE Leaves, by Rev. A. W. Mangum, now in press. Second edition—a book peculiarly adapted to the times—suited alike to the soldiers in camp and those at home. Price $1 50.

MORVEN AND LINDA.—A tale of a soldier's faithfulness—an extract from Myrtle Leaves—a really poem, now ready. Price per hundred, $10 00.

HESPER AND OTHER POEMS, by Thos. H. Hill. Second edition. "It sparkles on every page with bright gems of thought and expression."—*Church Intelligencer.* "This is true, genuine poetry."—*Salisbury Banner.* Price $1 00.

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### Miscellaneous Books on hand for sale.

CATECHISM FOR SABBATH SCHOOLS. Price per doz., $2 50.

THE SUNDAY SCHOOL BELL. A collection of Hymns for Sabbath Schools—has been long and favorably known. Price per doz., $3 60.

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TANNHAUSER, or THE BATTLE OF THE BARDS, a splendid poem. Price $2 50.

RAIDS AND ROMANCE OF MORGAN AND HIS MEN. True and exciting. Price $3 50.

Just received, a large lot of BIBLES and TESTAMENTS.

Also, a few copies of FIRST YEAR OF THE WAR. Also, a variety of STERLING & CAMPBELL'S Publications, Spellers, Readers, &c.

WARREN'S SURGERY, a splendid work for Physicians at home or in camp. It is gotten up in neat style and is well written. Price $5 00.

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ROMANCE OF A POOR YOUNG MAN is not quite exhausted; send in your orders.

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HARDEE'S TACTICS. WHEELER'S CAVALRY TACTICS, Periodicals, Papers, and the Modern Literature of the South generally. Also School Books of the old and new publications, here and elsewhere kept for sale.

The usual deductions made to the trade. Send in your orders and you shall have attention.

### JUST RECEIVED.

A LARGE LOT of the very best Envelopes, Paper, &c. Also, A VARIETY of Miscellaneous Books, comprising Histories, Biographies, Travels, School Books, and Poetical Works.

Also, A QUANTITY of New Southern Music.

Also, Portraits of Stonewall Jackson. Price when sent by Mail $1 00.

All orders promptly attended to.

BRANSON, FARRAR & CO.,
No. 12, Fayetteville St., Raleigh, N. C.

Sept. 1. 60*tf

### Land for Sale.

FOR SALE, privately, a Farm of four hundred acres, in Randolph county, N. C., lying about 20 miles south-east of High Point, on the plank road running from High Point to Fayetteville, and about 5 miles from Asheboro'. About 100 acres cleared, the remainder heavily timbered with Pine and Oak. A two-story log dwelling is the only improvement on the place. Possession given immediately. For particular address

JNO T. HAGAN,
Care of H. D Turner, Raleigh, N. C.

Oct. 3, 1863 71-9t*4t

### SALT,

OF the BEST QUALITY, will be exchanged for bacon, corn, rye, or fodder, on the most reasonable terms, at my works, situate on Jabez Friuk's land, opposite Tribb's Inlet, six miles North of the South Carolina line. Also, two good mules wanted.

M. B. SMITH.

Lumberton, Sept. 29, 1863. 68-6w*6w

### LAND FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber offers for sale about 400 Acres of Land in Robeson County, about 10 miles from Lumberton and 9 miles from Cape Fear River. Said land is well adapted to the growth of Corn, Cotton, &c.; is well timbered with Pine and Oak—the pines have been boxed and worked about 3 feet high. There is about 20 acres cleared and in cultivation; the buildings are old and ordinary. A further description is unnecessary as purchasers would like to examine for themselves. Any person wishing to see the land can apply to Isham M. White on the premises or to me at my residence in Robeson county near Buckhorn P. O.

W. W. JONES.

Sept. 1. 61*9pd


### State of North Carolina,

MONTGOMERY COUNTY

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, Oct. Term, 1863.

D. W. Hurley, Adm'r of Elizabeth Allen, vs Enoch Spivey and wife and others.

Petition for Settlement.

IN this case it appearing to the satisfaction of the Court that Enoch Spivey and wife Zilpha and John Allen reside beyond the limits of the State: It is ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, notifying the said parties to appear at the next Term of this Court or judgment pro confesso will be taken as to them.

Witness, J. S. Spencer, Clerk of said Court, at office in Troy, the 1st Monday in October 1863.

73*6t J. S. SPENCER, C. C. C.

### Taken up as an Estray,

BY J. K Gibson, one old COW, red and white spotted; with long horns, ear mark swallow fork in right ear, valued at $60. The said Gibson lives 5 miles North of Haywood, on New Hope Creek, Chatham county, N. C. The owner is hereby notified to come forward, prove properly, pay expenses and get her.

WM. GUNTER, Ranger.

Oct'r 14, 1863 73*2t

### Taken up as Estrays,

BY Lucian Burnett, three head of CATTLE, viz: One Ox, with head and shoulders brindled, with spots on the sides and back, with crop and slit in left ear; valued at $100. One Cow, ear mark the same, with black head and sides, with a streak of small spots of black and white on the back; valued at $100. One other Cow, without ear mark, with the points of her horns sawed off, head and sides black, with speckled streak on the back; valued at $75. The said Burnett lives about 4 miles North of Pittsboro', on Haw River. The owner or owners are hereby notified to come forward, prove property and get them.

WM. GUNTER, Ranger.

Oct'r 14, 1863 73*2t

### State of North Carolina,

CUMBERLAND COUNTY.

Superior Court of Law, Fall Term, 1862.

Neill McDugald, James J. McDugald, Exr's, vs. Henry Maynes.

Original Attachment and Levy made.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that the Defendant, Henry Magnee, is a non-resident of this State: It is therefore ordered that publication be made for six weeks in the Fayetteville Observer, commanding the Defendant to be and appear at the next Term of our said Court, to be held at the Court House in Fayetteville, on the seventh Monday after the 4th Monday